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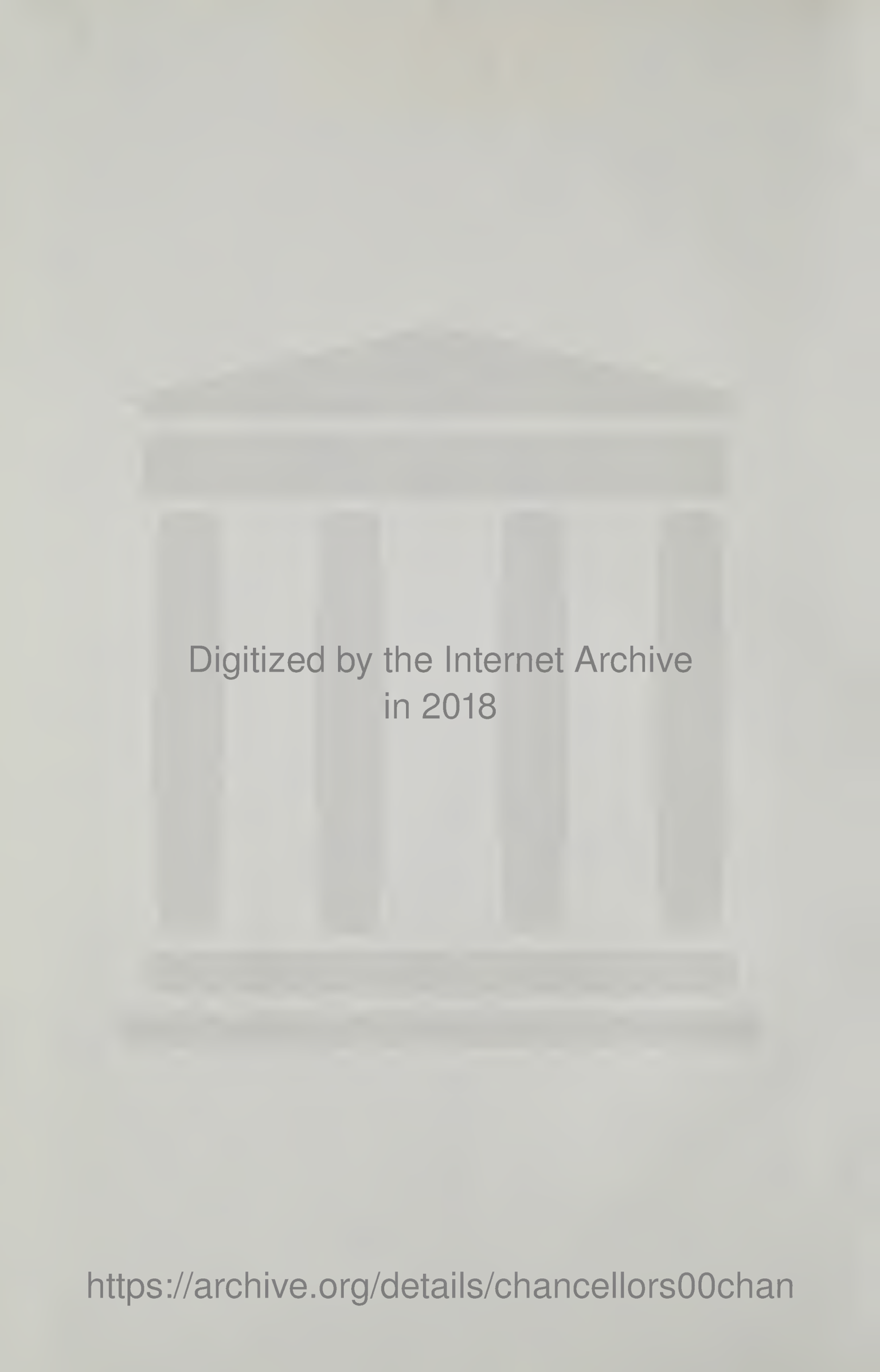
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THE CHANCELLORS

THE CHANCELLORS

THE WEST TEXAS OFFICE SUPPLY COMPANY

Odessa, Texas

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Printed in the United States of America

Xerographed - 1972

Victor B. Gilman
in behalf of
J. Camden Chancellor
Odessa, Texas

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my grandmother, Mrs. Charles Benjamin Chancellor, and to my aunt, Bess Arnett White, who gave me the inspiration and desire to know something of my origin and genealogy.

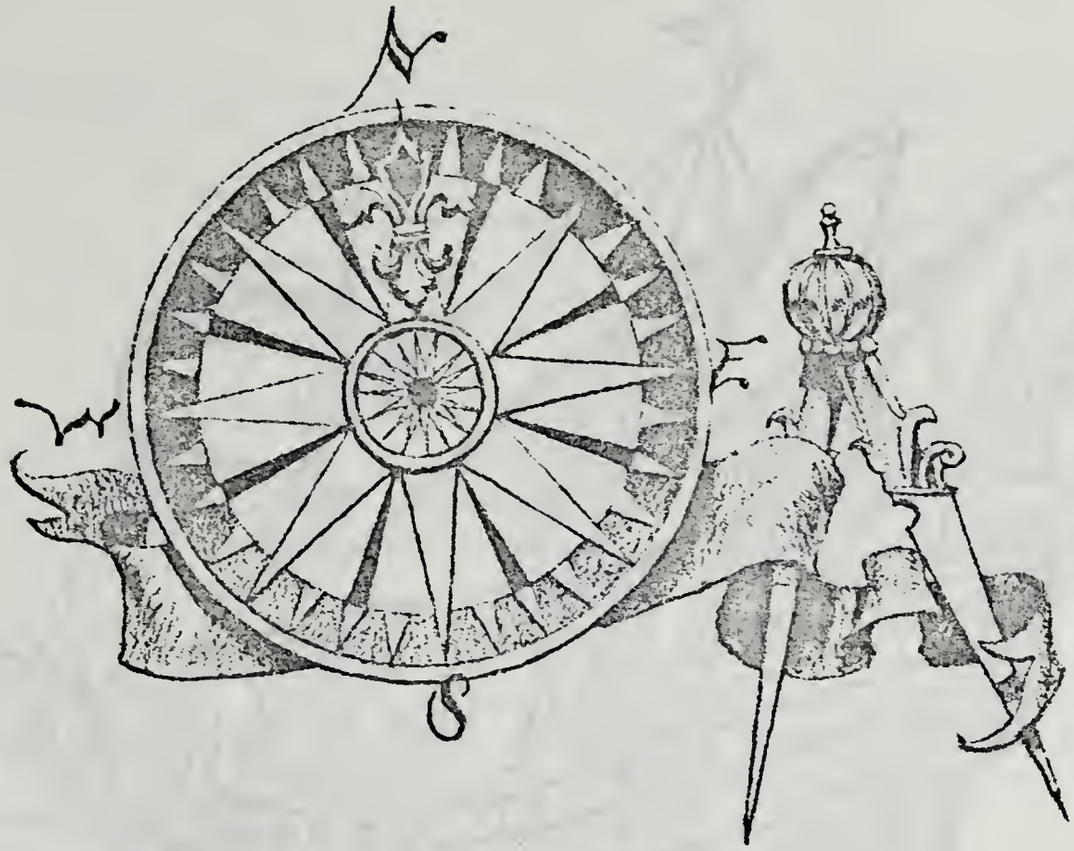
FOREWORD

I believe it is the duty of someone in each generation to authenticate, preserve, add to and pass on, for the benefit of generations to come, information he has and can acquire about family history and that is why I have taken it upon myself to be the sponsor of this work.

If this work should conflict with past records of my family I did not desire this to be; however, we all must seek the truth and especially with such work as this.

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Victor B. Gilman, member of Texas State Genealogical Society, whose interest and research can be appreciated only by the reading of this work. Also my appreciation goes to my partners in business, my father Charles William Chancellor, my brothers Charles William Chancellor, Jr., and Richard Stuart Chancellor - who have helped make this publication possible.

J. Camden Chancellor



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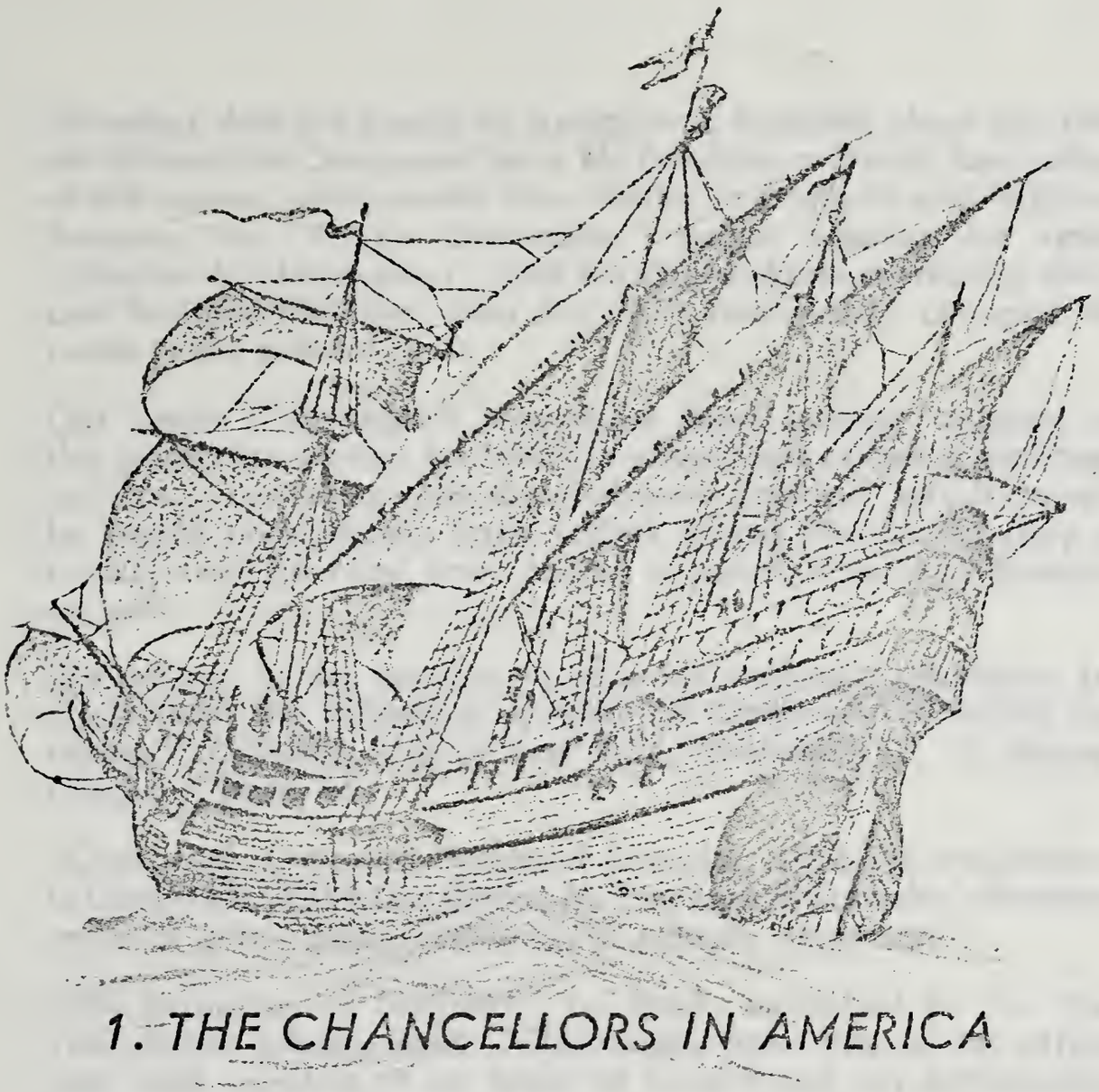


1. THE CHANCELLORS IN AMERICA

At the outset we are obliged to admit certain disappointments and frustrations. For many years our family has accepted, as fully authentic, a story of the Chancellor family as prepared by one of the family, Dr. Charles William Chancellor, 1832-1915. Later research indicates that Dr. Chancellor's history was incorrect in statements relating to the first three generations in America, and if he had any authoritative information connecting the early Chancellors of Maryland and Virginia with Chancellors in Scotland, he failed to cite it.

Even his own daughter, Miss Martha Butler Chancellor of Washington, came to disagree with him on the name of the "founder" in America, and employed a professional genealogist for many years in a futile effort to connect the Maryland and Virginia lines with the Chancellors in Scotland.

Nevertheless we are indebted to Dr. Chancellor for his work, which has been especially helpful in the period 1745 to 1900. Dr. Chancellor was a man of considerable attainment and recognition who first made a successful career in the practice of medicine, and later was appointed United States Consul in Havre, France.

He states that the family in Europe was founded about the time of William the Conqueror by a M. Gaultier, a French law officer of the crown, who crossed from France to England with William, became the "King's Chancellor," began signing his name "Gaultier le Chaunceleur," that his descendants eventually dropped first the Gaultier, then the "le", and finally changed the name to the present form.

Our cousin's statements may have been entirely accurate on this particular matter; he had the advantage of being stationed in France, just across the channel from England, which country he would undoubtedly have visited during his tour of duty as consul, and he may have found it possible to visit Scotland as well.

We are not in the position to offer an authentic substitute, but quote from the following sources: "A Dictionary of British Surnames", Rutledge, Kegan and Paul, Publishers, P. H. Reavey, Compiler, page 65:

"Chancellor, Cancellor; Reinbold Canceler, 1966 DB (He) Richard le Chaunceler 1214 Cur (Berks) M. E. a French Canceler, chanceler, usher of a law court, custodian of records, secretary."

"The Surnames of Scotland", by Black, published by the New York Public Library says: "Chancellor: from title of an official who kept registers of an order of knighthood, an ecclesiastical judge. An ancient family of this name in Lanarkshire (Scotland) were vassals of the lords of Somerville before 1432. They have possessed Shieldhill and Quothquhan for centuries, but are scarcely mentioned in records. "William Chancellor was merchant burgess of Edinburgh, 1681 (Inquistion 6264) and James Chancellor refused the test in 1684. Chanslar 1524." (Sic).

"The History of West Virginia and its People," by Miller, on page 397, says: "The Chancellor family has been settled in several countries. By origin French; then England became the family home. From England the family moved to Scotland in the 15th century."

This history of West Virginia agrees with Dr. Chancellor that the founder of the family in America was Richard, our compiler disagrees, as do others, including Dr. Chancellor's daughter; for we find no mention of any Richard Chancellor in either Maryland or Virginia in the period in question, 1660 to 1720.

There is an early record of a John Chancellor, the one later named by Miss Martha Butler Chancellor and others; and the one presumed, by our compiler, to be the first of the name on these shores.

While we do not know positively that this John Chancellor, of definite record as early as 1676, was the founder of the family in Virginia, we suppose that he was. In the chart of the Chancellors in this work we have shown John as generation 1, but including in the data on Thomas, shown as generation 2, the word that he was "presumably" the son of John.

In the same way we do not know positively that the Maryland and Virginia Chancellors were descended from the Chancellors of Lanarkshire, but because of the old family tradition and belief that they were, we are showing a table of lineage of the Lanarkshire Chancellors, for the record, and for what interest there may be, in the Scottish line. This line is shown in "Burke's Landed Gentry," page 411, 1952 issue:

1. George Chancellor, to whom lands of Quadquan (Now Quothquhan) near Shieldhill, Lanarkshire, Scotland, were confirmed during the reign of King Henry IV (King of England 1399-1413).

2. Alexander, son of George, to whom the charter was renewed, in 1460, had issue:

3. George, who married a daughter of Ramsay of Dalhousie and had:

4. William, who married Janet, daughter of Geddes of Rachan, and had:

5. John, father of:

6. Robert, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Brown, of Colstoun, and had:

7. William, who married Margaret, daughter of Hamilton of Dalserf, and had:

8. William, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Crawford, Baron of Evandale. This William joined the adherents of Queen Mary. He had:

9. Robert, of Shieldhill, who married Agnes Symington, and had:

10. John, who married Catherine, dtr. of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch by his wife Jean, daughter of Sir Thomas Dishington, and had:

11. Robert, known as "The Cavalier," who married Jean, daughter of Sir James Lockhart of Lee. He died after 1660, leaving sons including:

12. James, who married, but died childless, and:

12. John, who succeeded to his father's estate and whose descendants were still living at Shieldhill, as of 1952.

Dr. Chancellor's booklet states that the third son of "Robert the Cavalier" was Richard, a captain in the British army, who came to Maryland about 1682. Unfortunately he furnishes no authority for this statement; and since we find a John Chancellor in Maryland as early as 1676, but no Richard, and John the heir (after his older brother's death) stayed on in Scotland, we must do some guessing here. Our compiler's guess is that John, "The Emigrant," "The Founder," the resident of Somerset County, Maryland, in the 1670's, if not a few years earlier, was a younger son of a Chancellor earlier than "Robert the Cavalier." He may have been a younger brother of Robert, if indeed he was descended, at all, from the Scottish Chancellors in Lanarkshire, whose lineage we showed earlier as a matter of interest, in view of the long standing family tradition.

In listing the Chancellors of Lanarkshire we observed with interest the frequent recurrence of the names William, George, and John, names we find over and over in the Chancellor families in Virginia.

And now let us digress a little, about William. In Dr. C. W. Chancellor's study he states that the founder had a son named William, "who is supposed to have moved to Pennsylvania." This is very plausible indeed, for we have several Chancellors recorded in early Pennsylvania history with the name of William.

In volume 18, on page 436, of the "Pennsylvania Magazines of History and Genealogy," there is quoted a letter written by Samuel Powell of London, later mayor of Philadelphia, to a friend in Birmingham, England, in which he expresses sorrow about the death of their friend, Dr. William Chancellor of Philadelphia, in the year 1763.

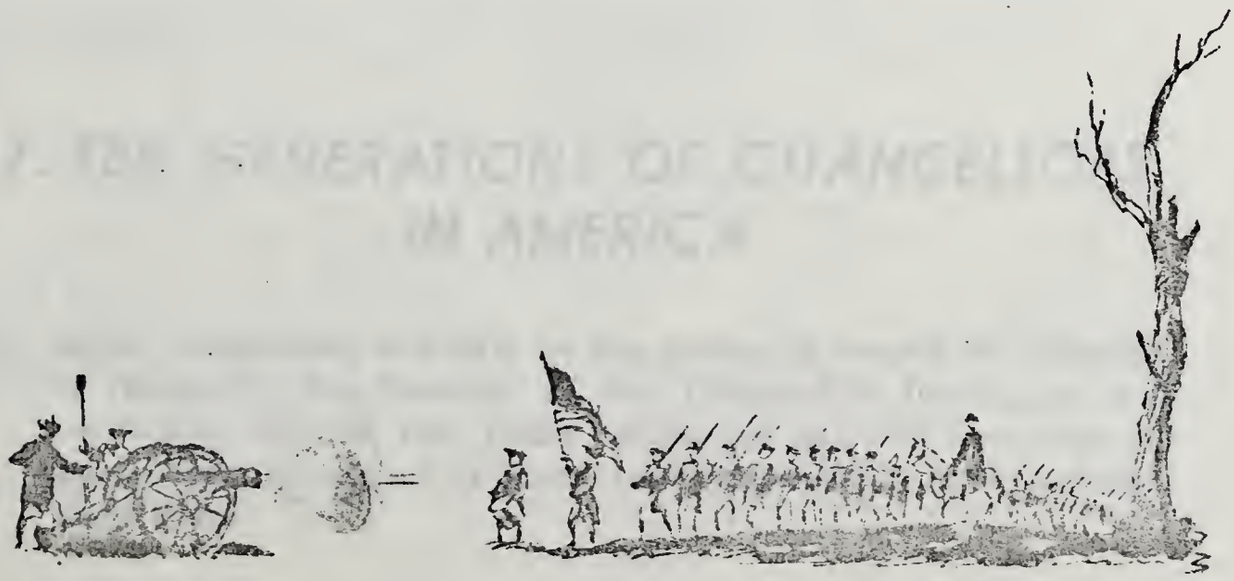
Volume 56, on pages 377 and 378, of the above named magazines, has this: "Dr. Robert Wharton, on 17 Dec., 1789, was married, by Bishop White, to Sarah, daughter of William and Salome Wistar Chancellor."

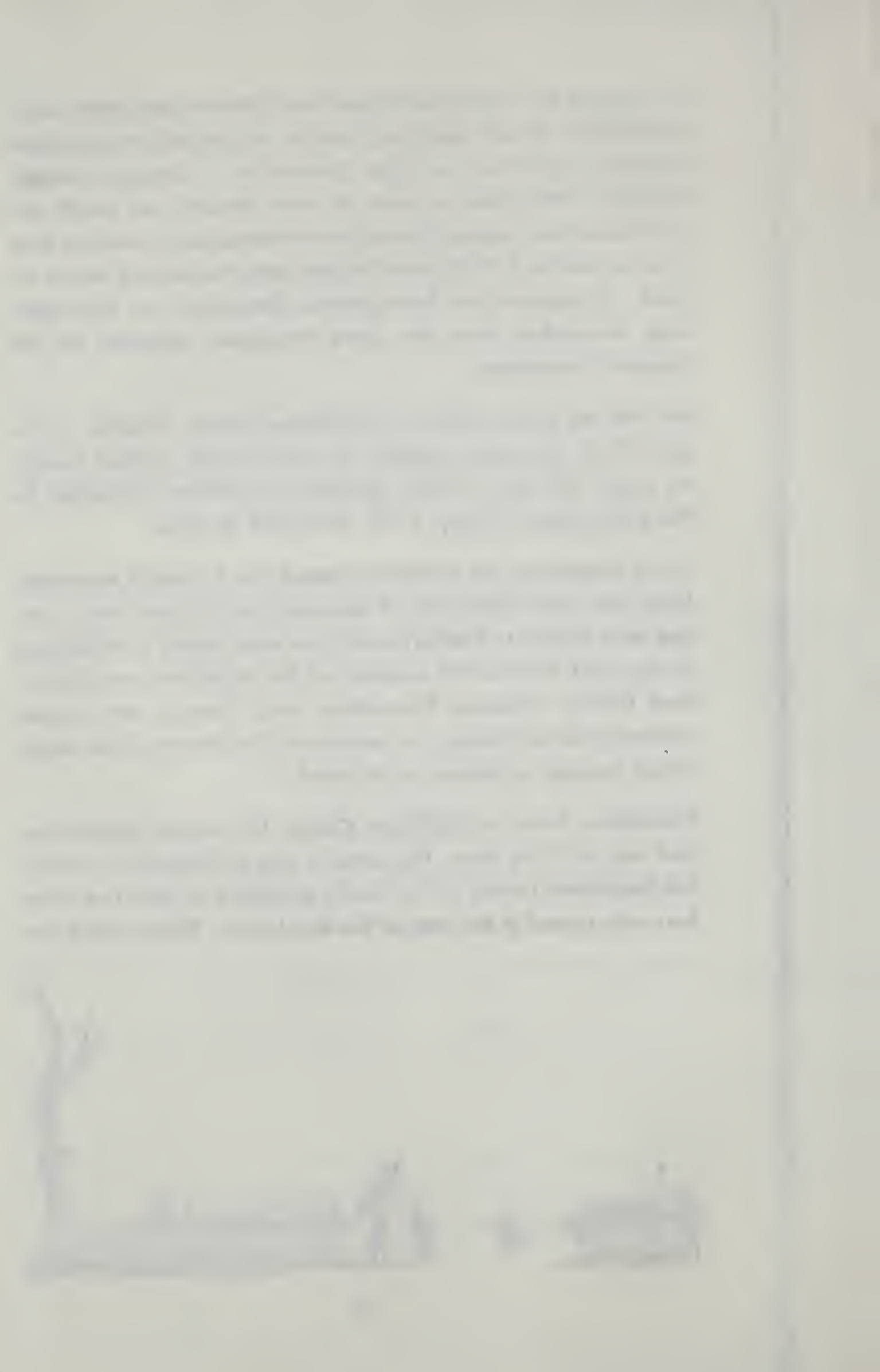
It is logical to surmise that these two William Chancellors were, respectively, the son and the grandson, or possibly the grandson and great grandson, of John Chancellor of Sumerset County, Maryland. The dates are right for such descent; our search did not uncover any earlier Chancellors in Pennsylvania and we may assume that Dr. C. W. Chancellor had some foundation for his remark, "It appears that Pennsylvania Chancellors are very probably descended from the same immigrant ancestor as the Virginia Chancellors."

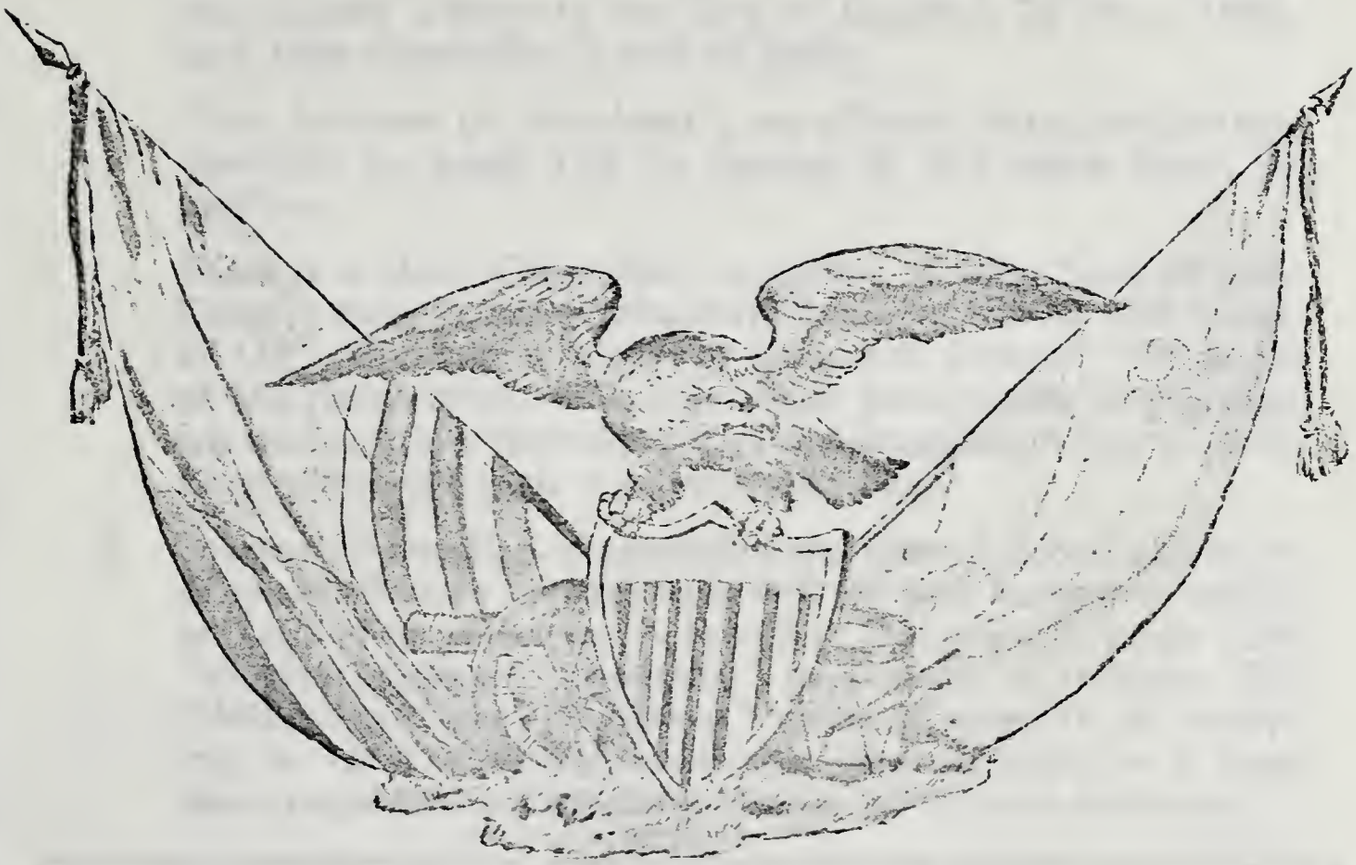
We find the name William in Middlesex County, Virginia, in the year 1719. The parish register of Christ Church, in that county, on page 103, says: "Mary, daughter of William Chancellor by Mary Cole, born 10 July, 1719, christened 30 Aug."

This is conjecture, not of definite record; but it is much more than likely that John Chancellor of Somerset had at least three sons, one who moved to Pennsylvania, one who settled in Middlesex County and became the ancestor of the Middlesex and Goochland County (Virginia) Chancellors, and Thomas, who moved to Westmoreland County, the ancestor of the branch of the family whose lineage is treated in this work.

Chancellors lived in Middlesex County for several generations, and may still live there; the same is true of Goochland County, the Goochland branch of the family providing at least two members who served in the War of the Revolution - David and Julius.







2. TEN GENERATIONS OF CHANCELLORS IN AMERICA

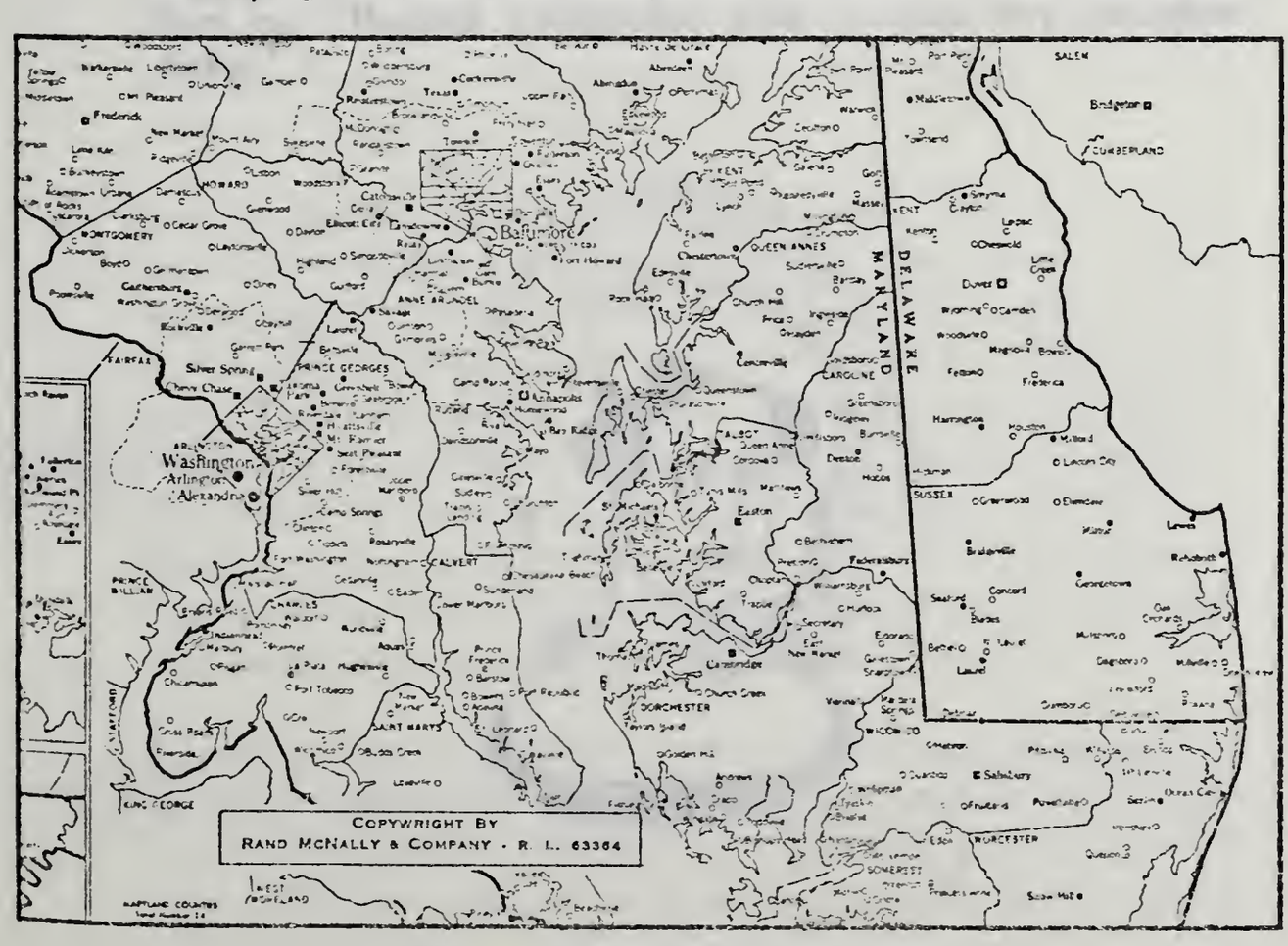
1. John Chancellor, the first of the name of record in America, is probably the founder of the Chancellor family on this continent. We do not know when he arrived here; we do know that he settled in Somerset County, Md., and probably died there.

In the book by Clayton Torrance, "Old Somerset and the Eastern Shore", we find three references to John Chancellor, as follows: Page 464: he is listed as among "the first settlers of Somerset, in the period 1660-1700." On page 402 we find a record of his marriage to Abigail Harringdon, in 1676. Page 349 lists about twenty or thirty "citizens of Somerset" who signed a letter to the King of England, 28 Nov., 1689, and John Chancellor is one of them.

"The Archives of Maryland", an official state publication, mentions on page 139, in volume 8, this same letter, or petition.

There is a Mary Chancellor, daughter of John Scott of Kent County, Md., listed as inheriting from her father 600 acres, in 1725. This will is shown in volume 5, Cotton's "Calendar of Maryland Wills." It is mentioned here merely in passing; we do not know that Mary was the daughter-in-law of John Chancellor, although it seems quite likely.

2. Thomas Chancellor, presumably the son of John, above, is of record first as witness to a will (of one Katherine Webb) in 1688. This reference is found in Volume 23, page 530, "Virginia - Colonial Abstracts," and next, in volume 23, "William and Mary Quarterly," series 2, page 91, as marrying, in 1692, **Ruth** Robinson; this was corrected in a later item, page 85, to **Katherine,** widow of William Robinson.



MAP OF MARYLAND

3. Thomas Chancellor, Jr., son of the above, was born about 1695, in Westmoreland County, Va., where he died, testate, in 1761. Iin "Wills and Administrations," by Torrance, his will is referred to; it mentions his wife, Katherine, and sons Thomas and John. His widow's will is referred to as probated in 1767.

   Thomas, Jr., was appointed executor of the will of his "brother" (half brother) John Robinson.

   Thomas, Jr., married 3 March, 1723/4, Catherine (in some places spelled Katherine) the daughter of Dr. John and Catherine Fitzgerald Cooper. This marriage is recorded in "The Register of St. Paul's Parish," page 31. Catherine Cooper's mother was **Lady** Catherine Fitzgerald, of the family of "Fitzgerald of Glin," in the "Virginia Magazine of History and Genealogy," volume 19, page 446, she referred to as the daughter of Sir Edmund Fitzgerald, Knight of Glin.

4. Thomas Chancellor, III, son of Thomas, Jr. and Catherine Cooper Chancellor, was born in 1745, in Fauquier County, Va., and died in Parkersburg, West Viirginia, in 1823. (However, Parkersburg was in Virginia then; West Virginia did not become a state until the Civil War.) He married three times; first, Winnifred, issue two daughters; second, **Sarah** Dishman, issue one son, who died in infancy. He received a legacy from his mother-in-law Dishman, who mentioned him as "Thomas Chancellor who married my daughter, **Sally.**"

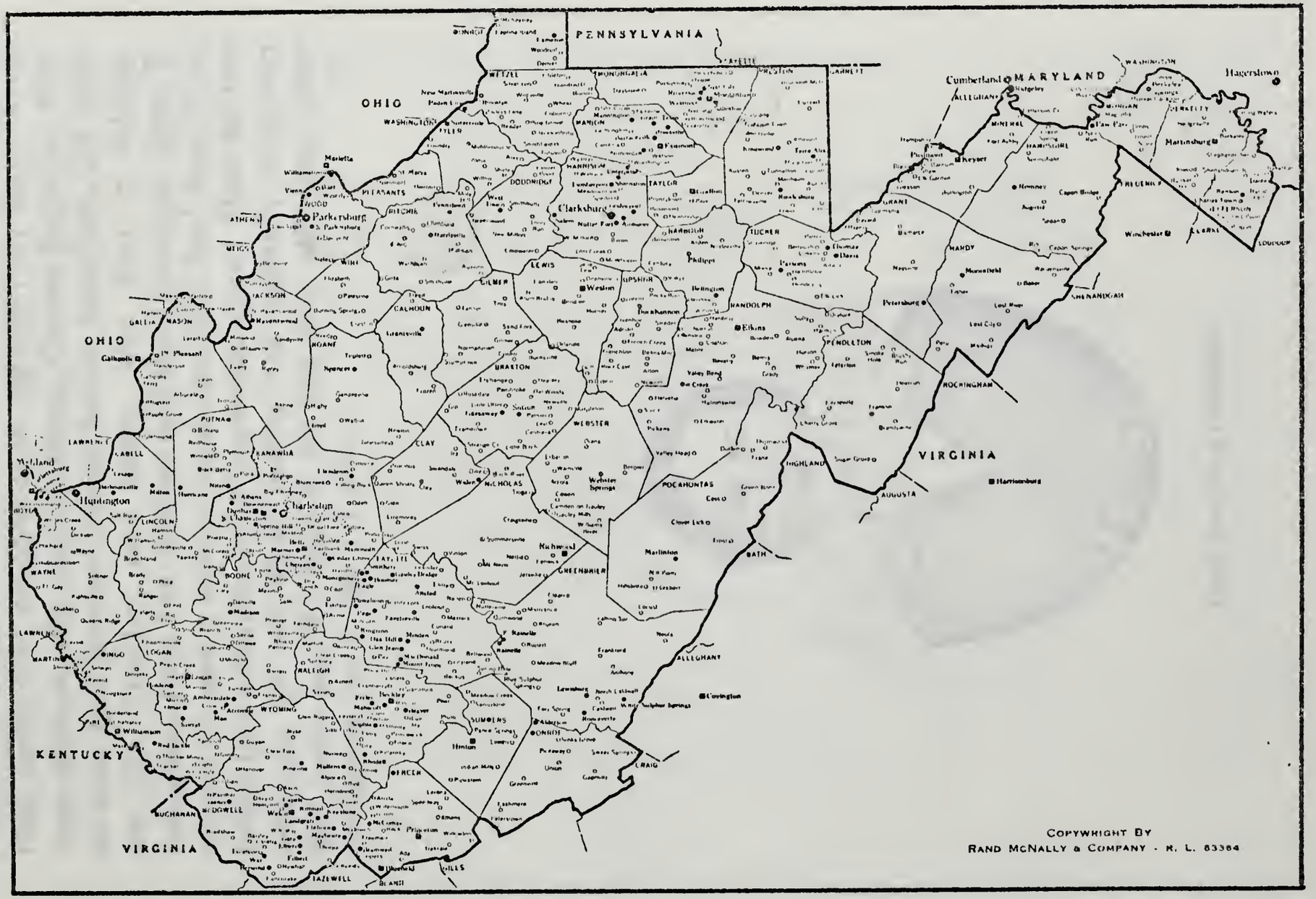
Catherine Fitzgerald Cooper Chancellor

He served in the Army of the Revolution; his record is shown in the lineage books of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in volume 57, page 4. His number is 56010.

His third wife was Judith Gaines, daughter of Richard and Jemima Pendleton Gaines, to be mentioned in detail later. By this third wife he had seven children, including his son John, ancestor of the branch of the family treated specifically in these pages. The children were: Richard, born in 1790, and James, born in 1791, who served in the War of 1812, and died in the service; Cooper, born in 1793, Rebecca in 1797, William in 1805, all of whom died unmarried. Thomas IV, born in 1805, married Prudence Rector; they were among the members of the family who settled in that part of Virginia which later became West Virginia. Thomas and Prudence Rector Chancellor were the parents of William Nelson Chancellor, business partner of Senator Newlon Johnson Camden in many enterprises, including the Camden Oil Co., which later was sold to the Standard Oil Combination, and also a bank in Parkersburg, West Virginia, which both the Senator and William Nelson Chancellor served as vice president. It was William Nelson for whom the Chancellor Hotel in Parkersburg was named. Reference: "William and Mary Quarterly," series 2, volume 15, pp. 191 and 192. The seventh child was:

5. John Chancellor, born in 1807. He married one of the daughters of Patrick Sinnett of Richie County, West Virginia (now West Virginia) 29 Dec., 1822. In the late 1840's they moved to Lee County, Iowa, selling their lands in the Parkersburg area. They had eight children: Rebecca, Harriett, James, Thomas, Patrick, William, Andrew, and Benjamin Franklin. When they moved to Iowa all of the children, with the exception of Benjamin, accompanied them. John Chancellor died in Iowa, his widow moved to Scott County, Mo., and died there. Ref.: page 193, Wm. & Mary 15 (2).

6. Benjamin Franklin Chancellor, who was about 17 when his parents moved to Iowa, elected to remain behind, reportedly at the urging of his maiden aunt, Rebecca, and unmarried uncle, William, with whom he made his home until the time of his marriage: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Cumberland
Hagerstown
Parkersburg
Clarksburg
Martinsburg
Winchester
Petersburg
Elkins
Weston
Huntington
Charleston
Harrisonburg
Staunton
Lewisburg
Covington
Williamson
Welch
Bluefield
Princeton
Hinton
Beckley
Logan
Madison
Point Pleasant
Ripley
Spencer
Sutton
Buckhannon
Fairmont
Morgantown
Wheeling
Moundsville
New Martinsville
Marietta
Athens
Gallipolis
Ironton
Portsmouth
Ashland
Maryland
Richwood
Summersville
Fayetteville
Oak Hill
Mullens
Pineville
Welch
Grafton
Tucker
Randolph
Pendleton
Pocahontas
Greenbrier
Monroe
Mercer
Raleigh
Wyoming
McDowell
Mingo
Wayne
Cabell
Putnam
Kanawha
Boone
Lincoln
Logan
Nicholas
Webster
Clay
Braxton
Gilmer
Calhoun
Jackson
Roane
Lewis
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Barbour
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Monongalia
Preston
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Wood
Wirt
Ritchie
Tyler
Wetzel
Marshall
Ohio
Brooke
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Mason
Jackson
Hampshire
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Berkeley
Jefferson
Grant
Mineral
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Garrett
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Tucker
Hardy
Pendleton
Rockingham
Highland
Augusta
Bath
Alleghany
Craig
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Summers
Raleigh
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Nicholas
Braxton
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Calhoun
Roane
Jackson

Benjamin was born about 1830. He married 1st ca. 1853, Evelyn Bailey, and had issue four children: Mary Catherine, Harriett Rebecca, Lossie and Thomas J. He married 2nd ca. 1863, Sarah Ann, daughter of M. Joy and Polly Barrett King; issue: Andrew, who died in infancy, Charles Benjamin, Walter Cole, Lucy Elizabeth, Dorah Barrett (Leonhart), Lily Jackson Uhl, Camden, and Bessie, who died in infancy. References: Page 194, William and Mary Quarterly, Series 2, volume 15, **and** a letter in hand from Mrs. Paul Reps (Olive Estelle Chancellor, Benjamin's granddaughter). Note the two references do not agree exactly, the quarterly indicating that Lossie was the child of the 2nd wife, Mrs. Reps' letter attributing her to the 1st wife.

Sarah Ann King Chancellor

Benjamin Chancellor was a prominent citizen of the Parkersburg area of West Virginia. He became the postmaster of Vienna, now a suburb of Parkersburg. The fine old red brick mansion, with two story white columns in the colonial style, which was his home, is still standing; we have a colored photograph of it in our possession. It is the home where our ancestor, Charles Benjamin Chancellor, spent his honeymoon.

7. Charles Benjamin Chancellor, born 1 April, 1867, at Vienna, W. Va., died in 1938, in Oklahoma City, Okla., while on a business trip. His funeral was at Parkersburg, with the services in charge of the Reverend P. B. James, assisted by W. B. King, Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, first cousin of Mr. Chancellor. Charles B. Chancellor married Drusilla, daughter of William E. and Margaret Almira Cox Arnett.

Charles Benjamin and Drusilla Arnett Chancellor

Charles Benjamin and Drusilla Chancellor - 1889

NOTES

Taken Christmas Day, 1895 — Arnett Home, on what is now Pennsylvania Ave., In Fairmont, W. Virginia — Homestead and Grounds Five Acres

Center - Back Row: Great Grandfather William Arnett

Left - Back Row: Grandfather William Elza Arnett

Right - Back Row: Grandmother Margaret Almira Arnett

2nd Left - Back Row: Daughter Olive's Husband John W. Peppers

2nd Left - 2nd Row: Daughter Olive - Child Chester (Grandfather's lap - left)

1st on Left - Front Row: Child Nell

4th Left - 2nd Row: Daughter Drusilla - Husband Charles Chancellor

2nd Left - 1st Row: Child Besse

3rd Left - 1st Row: Child Victor

Child William between Mother and Father

Nelson Baby in Mother's arms

3rd Left - 2nd Row: Daughter Jeanette

4th Left - Back Row: Son Luther Calvin

6th Left - 2nd Row: Wife Sally

Gilbert - Baby Right in Great Grandfather's arms

4th Left - Front Row: Child Luther Calvin Junior

1st Left - 2nd Row: Niece Mary Stewart Fox and Child

NOTES

They had nine children: Besse Arnett (White), Victor Fleming, Charles William, John Nelson, Jeanette Emeline (Swart) Margaret, who died in infancy, Norvell, Olive Estelle (Reps) and Almira Drusilla (DeBussy).

Home of Benjamin Franklin Chancellor
Vienna, West Virginia

8. Charles William Chancellor, 3rd child of Charles Benjamin and Drusilla Arnett Chancellor, was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., 17 July, 1893. He was a cadet at West Virginia University, enlisted 4 Dec., 1917, as a private, 1st class, to attend Officer's Training School at Camp Sherman, Ohio, was commissioned 2nd lieutenant, 1 June, 1918, served in World War I until 4 Jan., 1919.

Charles William and Annie Laurie Burt Chancellor

He married 8 June, 1921, Annie Laurie, daughter of Robert Edward and Laura Thompson Burt. After living in Louisiana and Oklahoma, they moved to Midland, Texas, where he helped pioneer the oil industry of West Texas and became a prominent independent oil man. He has been associated with the Standard Oil Company (Carter Oil Company), Benedum-Trees (well-known wildscatters), Transcontinental Oil Company, Prairie Oil and Gas, and Sinclair Oil and Gas. Active in Masonry . . . 32nd degree, Exalted Ruler of the Midland Elks, and active in Sigma Chi Fraternity from which he received The Order of Constantine, a national award. Also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. All of his sons are members of Sigma Chi.

Annie Laurie Chancellor has been active in the Methodist Church, Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, and Texas Association of Parliamentarians. Member of United Daughters of the Confederacy. They have six children.

FORT WORTH - DALLAS AREA
HOUSTON - GALVESTON AREA
Fort Worth
Dallas
Houston
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
LA.
MEXICO
NEW MEXICO
El Paso
Ciudad Juarez
Austin
San Antonio
Corpus Christi
MEXICO
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TEXAS

MAP OF TEXAS

9. Robert Eugene, b 11 May 1923, Bristoe, Oklahoma, now living in Denver, Colorado. He is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma and Columbia University. Served as an officer in the United States Navy during World War II on the Cruiser Marblehead. Married 8 Sept. 1945 Anne Elizabeth Moisson, daughter of John Erwin and Wilhelmina Katherine Moessner Moisson.

Robert Eugene and Elizabeth Chancellor

9. Joseph Harold, b 14 Sept. 1925, Boynton, Oklahoma, now living in Houston, Texas. He is a graduate of New Mexico Military Institute and attended The University of Texas. Served in the United States Army during World War II. Married 30 Sept. 1960 Laura Kay Zettl, daughter of Matth and Martha Schrul Zettl.

NOTES

Joseph Harold and Laura Kay Chancellor

9. Charles William Chancellor, Jr., b 6 Nov. 1926, Sapulpa, Oklahoma, now living in Midland, Texas. He is a graduate of New Mexico Military Institute and attended The University of Texas. He served in the United States Navy during World II and is a 32nd Degree Mason. Married 10 July 1948 Olive Otelia Flynt, daughter of Marion and Francis Louise Flynt.

Children:

10. Charles William Chancellor III, b 20 June 1950

10. Marion Flynt Chancellor, b 3 Aug. 1952

10. Tracey Lynn Chancellor, b 21 February 1955

NOTES

Charles William, Jr. and Olive Otelia Chancellor
Marian Flynt, Charles William, III and Tracey Lynn

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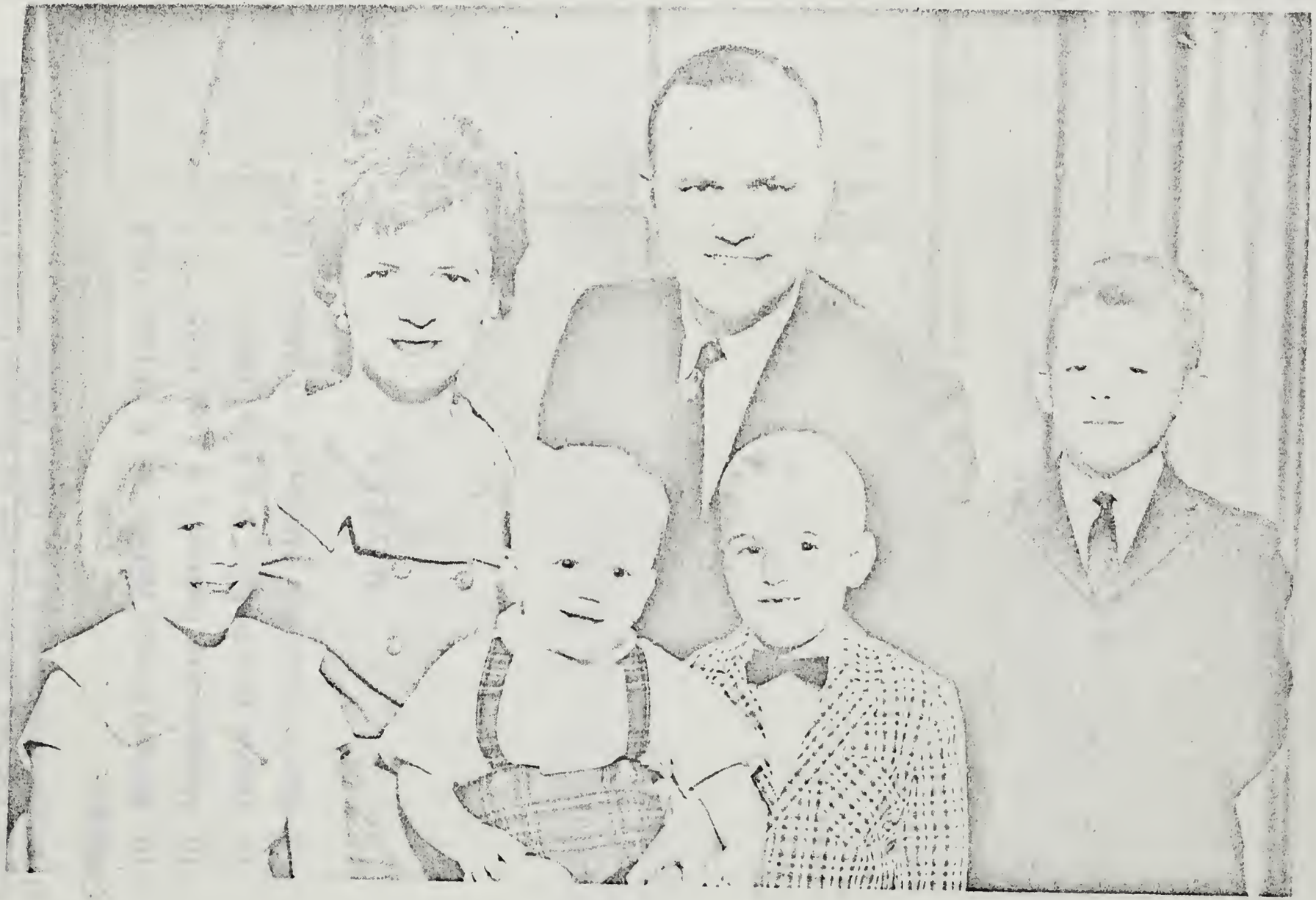

Phyllis Ann Chancellor Nelson and Richard Frances Nelson
Marjorie, Stuart, Walter and Richard, Jr.

9. Phyllis Ann (Mrs. Richard Francis Nelson) b 23 May 1928, Sapulpa, Oklahoma. She attended Sophie Newcomb College for Women in New Orleans, Louisiana, and The University of Texas. Married 20 June 1949 to Richard Francis Nelson, son of Walter Francis and Flov Chinn Nelson.

Children:

10. Richard Francis Nelson, Jr., b 13 Nov. 1954

10. Marjorie Ann Nelson, b 4 June 1956

10. Walter Burt Nelson, b 8 Aug. 1957

10. Stuart Chancellor Nelson, b 21 March 1961

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9. Johnson Camden Chancellor, b 3 Aug. 1932, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He is a graduate of New Mexico Military Institute and The University of Texas. Served as an officer in the United States Army. He is a Knight Templar Mason. Married 2 March 1957 Barbara Rose Ray, daughter of Hilton Henry and Nannie Cornelia Preston Ray, now living in Odessa, Texas.

Children:

10. Hilton Stuart Chancellor, b 6 Dec. 1957

10. Preston Lee Chancellor, b 20 Nov. 1959

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Johnson Camden and Barbara Rose Chancellor
Hilton and Preston

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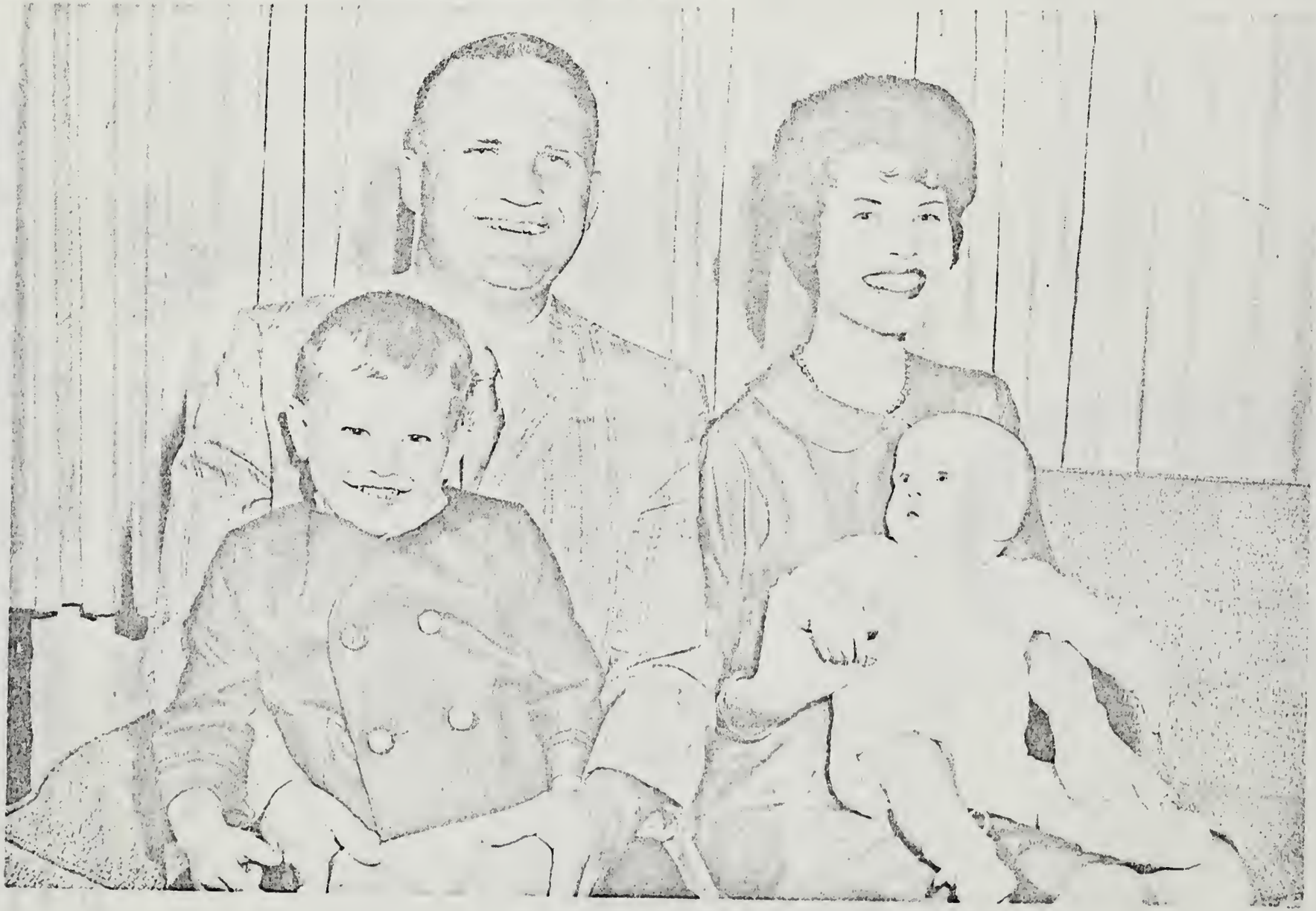

Richard Stuart and Eleanor Williams Chancellor
Richard Stuart, Jr. and Robert Scott

9. Richard Stuart Chancellor, b 4 Feb. 1938, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He is a graduate of Culver Military Institute and The University of Texas. Served as an officer in the United States Army. Married 14 June 1958, Eleanor Williams Thomson, daughter of William Sillers and Mary Eleanor Thomson, now living in Midland, Texas.

Children:

10. Richard Stuart Chancellor, Jr., b 1 July 1960

10. Robert Scott Chancellor, b 21 Nov. 1962

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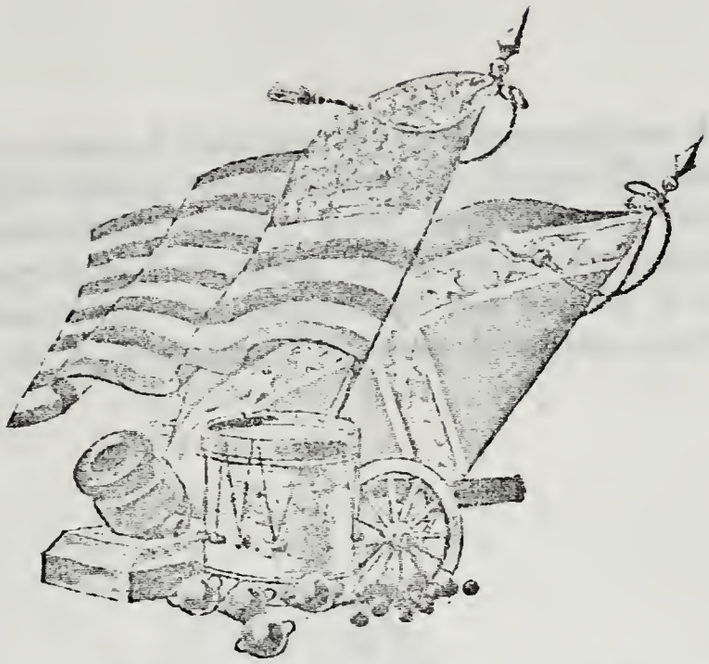
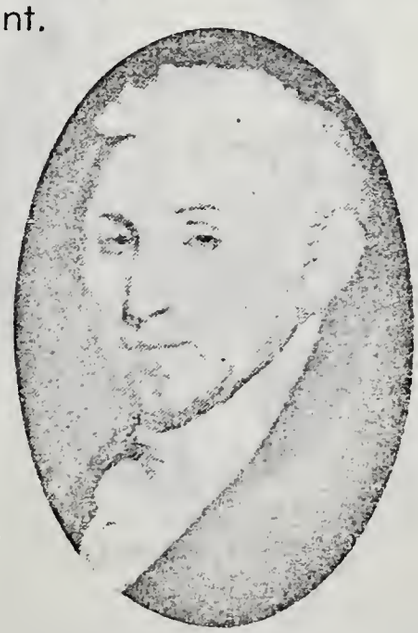


3. ALLIED FAMILIES IN VIRGINIA

Although the founder of the Chancellor family in America is said to have come from Scotland, and settled in Maryland, the background of the family is essentially in England and Virginia.

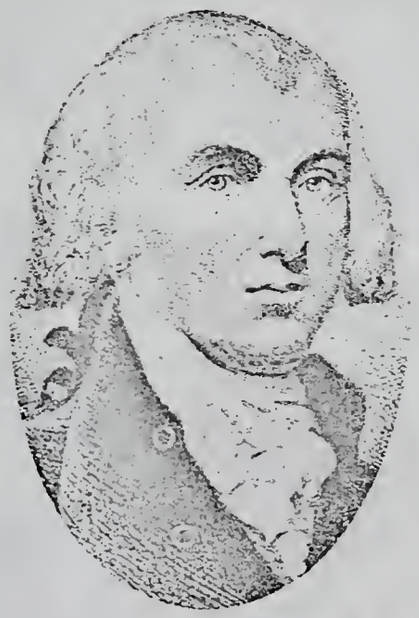
Beginning with the marriage of Thomas Chancellor I to the widow of William Robinson, a member of the family very prominent in early Virginia history, and continuously until after the Civil War when West Virginia was made a separate state, our Chancellor and other ancestors have married Virginians.

Thomas Chancellor, Jr., (1695-1761) married Catherine Cooper, daughter of Dr. John and Lady Catherine Fitzgerald Cooper, daughter of Sir Edmond Fitzgerald (see generation 3 in chart "Ten Generations of Chancellors in America"). John, the older son of Thomas, Jr. and Catherine Cooper Chancellor, brother of our ancestor, Thomas III, married Jane Monroe, daughter of Andrew Monroe, sister of Spence Monroe (1727-1774), who was the father of James Monroe (1758-1831), President of the United States. Thus our branch of the family is connected by marriage with a famous U. S. President.

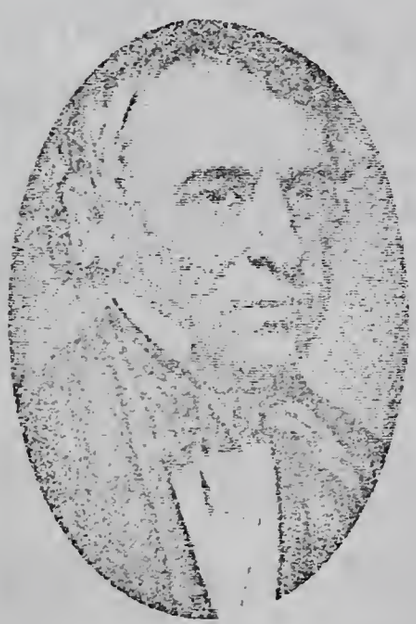


James Monroe

Thomas III, younger son of Thomas, Jr. (see generation 4 in chart) by his marriage (his third) to our ancestor Judith Gaines, established for his descendants kinship with, and descent from, many of the most distinguished families of colonial Virginia; through Judith Gaines Chancellor this branch of the family is connected by blood to two U. S. Presidents, James Madison and Zachary Taylor.



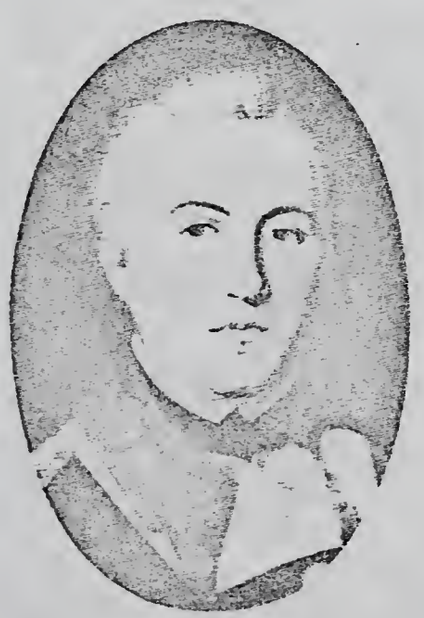
James Madison



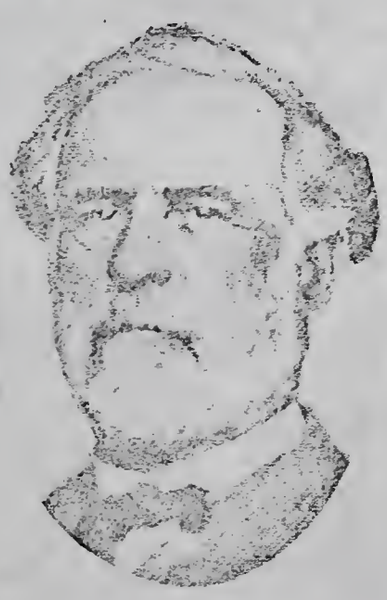
Zachary Taylor

Judith was descended from Sir John Gaines of Breton Co., Wales, whose son, Thomas Gaines, emigrated to Virginia ante 1650, and from George Pendleton, **Gentleman**, of Norwich, England,whose great grandson, Philip Pendleton, born in Norwich in 1650, emigrated to Virginia and became the founder of the great Pendleton family whose descendants have included not only successful business men, but also generals, jurists, statesmen, governors, and pioneers.

Judith was also descended from James Taylor, of Carlisle, England, who emigrated to Virginia in the mid 1600's, established a great estate, Hare Forest, and was the ancestor of President of the United States Zachary Taylor, as well as Col. Richard Taylor of the Revolutionary Army, and Lieutenant General Richard Taylor of the Confederate Army, the first Richard being father, the second the son, of the President.

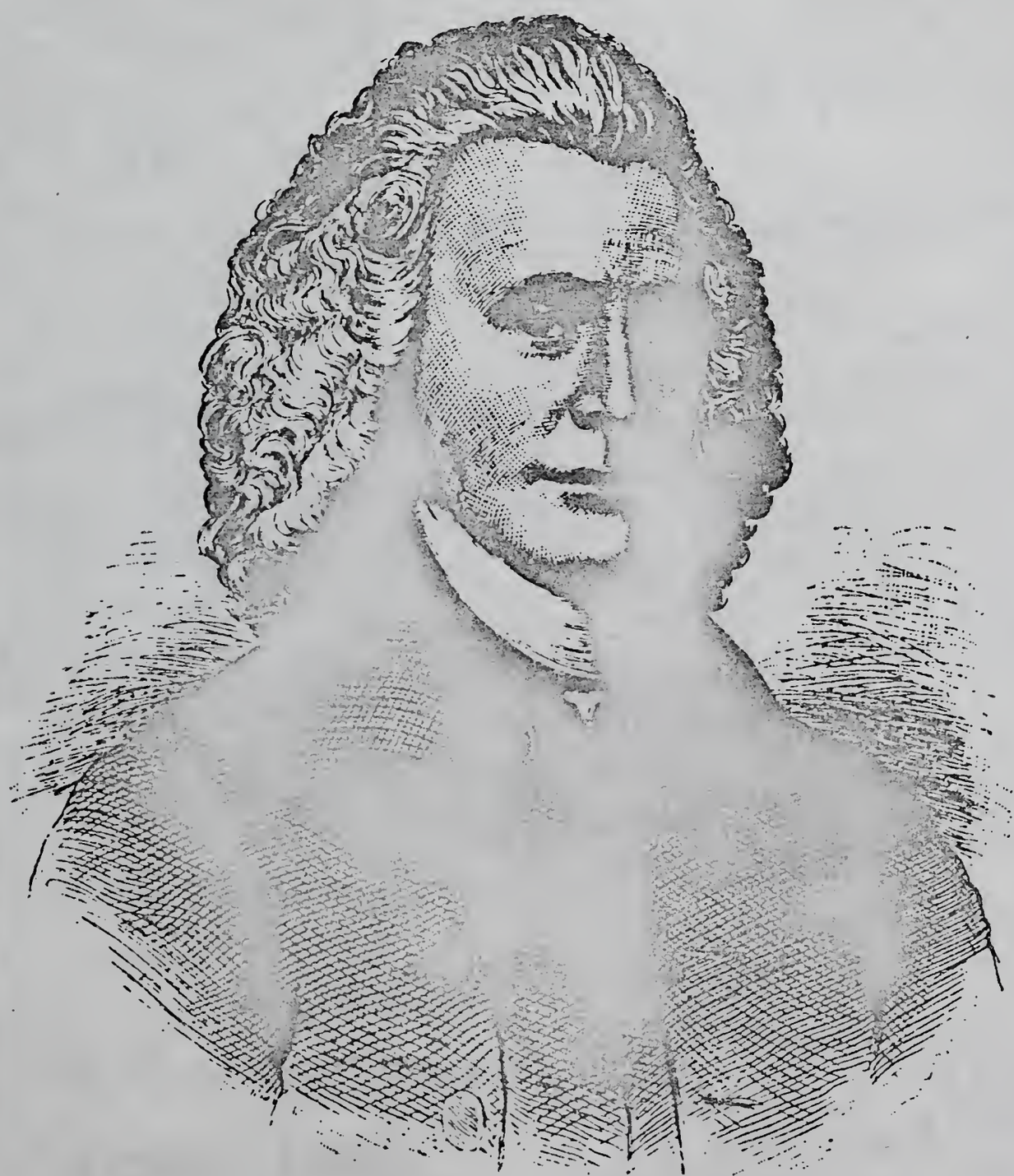


"Light-Horse Harry" Lee



General Robert E. Lee

James Taylor's grandson, Zachary (grandfather of the President) married Elizabeth Lee, descendant of Richard Lee, the founder of the family, "The Lees of Virginia," ancestor of Robert E. Lee, of "Light Horse Harry Lee," and Brig. General Henry Lee of Kentucky; also of Charles Lee, Attorney General of the United States, and of Edward White, the first Roman Catholic Chief Justice of the United States.



Judge Edmund Pendleton, of Edmundsburg, Caroline Co., Va.

Judith's grandp ly relationships involved, a chart of
were also gran al as well as direct, has been pre-
Isabella was t
statesman, said
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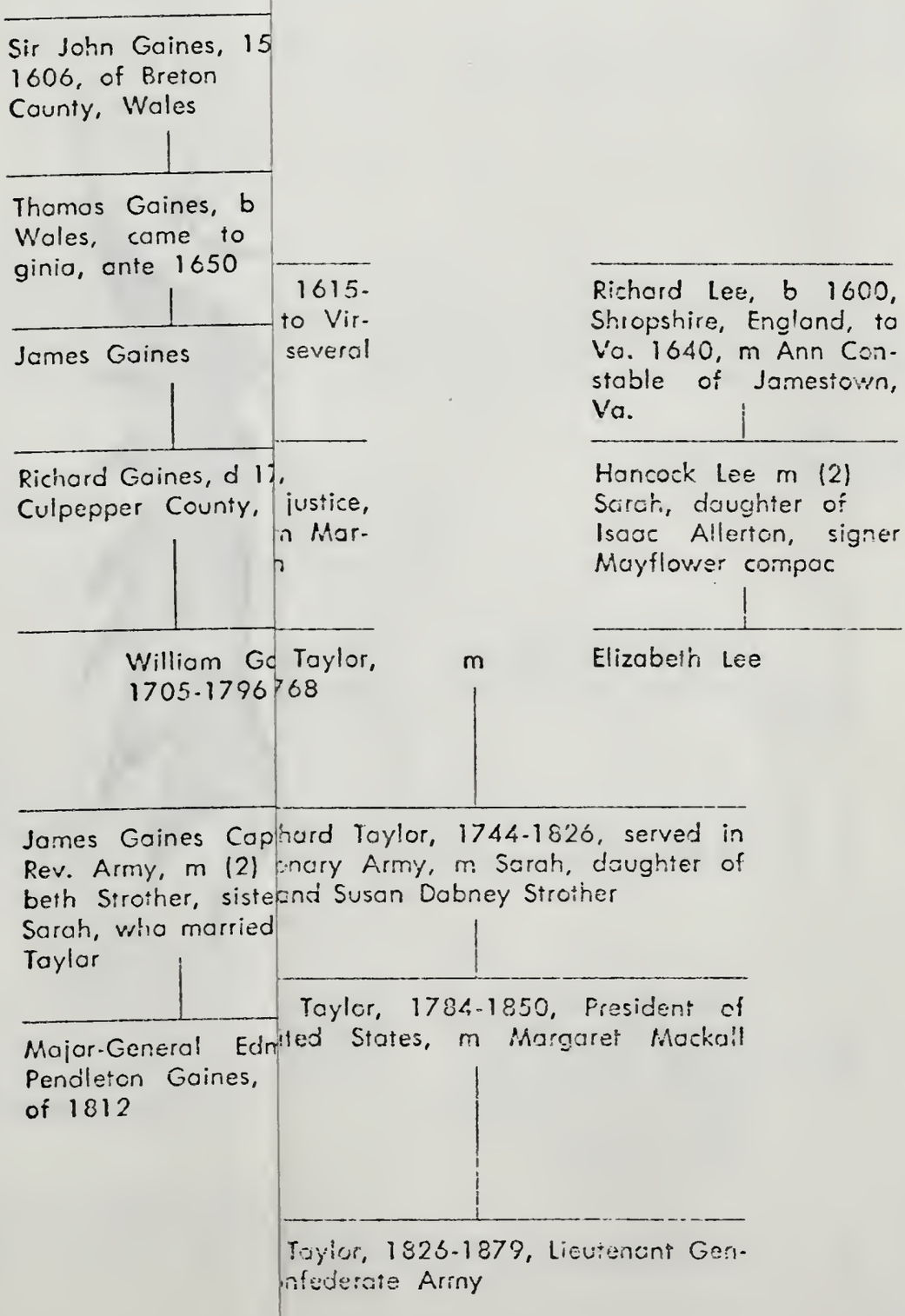


Judith's grandparents, William H. and Isabella Pendleton Gaines, were also grandparents of General Edmund Pendleton Gaines. Isabella was the sister of Edmund Pendleton, jurist, patriot, statesman, said by Thomas Jefferson to be the greatest man of his time.

Because of the many family relationships involved, a chart of Judith's ancestory, collateral as well as direct, has been prepared and is included here.

ANCESTRY OF JUDITH GAINES CHANCELLOR, Direct and Collateral

George Pendleton, Esq., of Lancashire, England

George Pendleton, Gentleman, of Norwich, County Norfolk, England, m Elizabeth, daughter of John Pettingall, Gentleman

Henry Pendleton, son and heir of George Pendleton, m Susan Camden. Ref: Wm. & Mary Quarterly, series 2, vol. 24, p 255

Henry Pendleton, 3rd son of Henry and Susan, m Elizabeth

Philip Pendleton, b Norwich, England, 1650, came to Virginia 1674 m (2) Isabella Hurt

Henry Pendleton, eldest son, 1683-1721 m Mary Taylor

Sir John Gaines, 1559-1606, of Bretan County, Wales

Thomas Gaines, b Wales, came to Virginia, ante 1650

James Gaines

Richard Gaines, d 1750, Culpepper County, Va.

William Gaines 1705-1796 m Isabella Pendleton

Philip Pendleton m Martha

Edmund Pendleton patriot, jurist, statesman

James Gaines Captain, Rev. Army, m (2) Elizbeth Strather, sister of Sarah, who married Col. Taylor

Major-General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, War of 1812

Richard Gaines m Jemima Pendleton

Judith Gaines, m Thomas Chancellor III, see Chancellor chart, gen. 4

James Taylor, of Carlisle, England, 1615-1680, m (2) Mary Gregory, came to Virginia, established there an estate of several thousand acres, "Hare Forest"

James Taylor, 1674-1729, justice, in Virginia, m Martha Thampson

Frances Taylor m Ambrose Madison

James Madison, m Nelly Conway

James Madisan 1751-1830, President of United States, m Dorthea Payne, known as "Dolly Madison"

Zachary Taylor, 1707-1768 m

Col. Richard Taylor, 1744-1826, served in Revolutionary Army, m Sarah, daughter of Francis and Susan Dabney Strother

Zachary Taylor, 1784-1850, President of the United States, m Margaret Mackall Smith

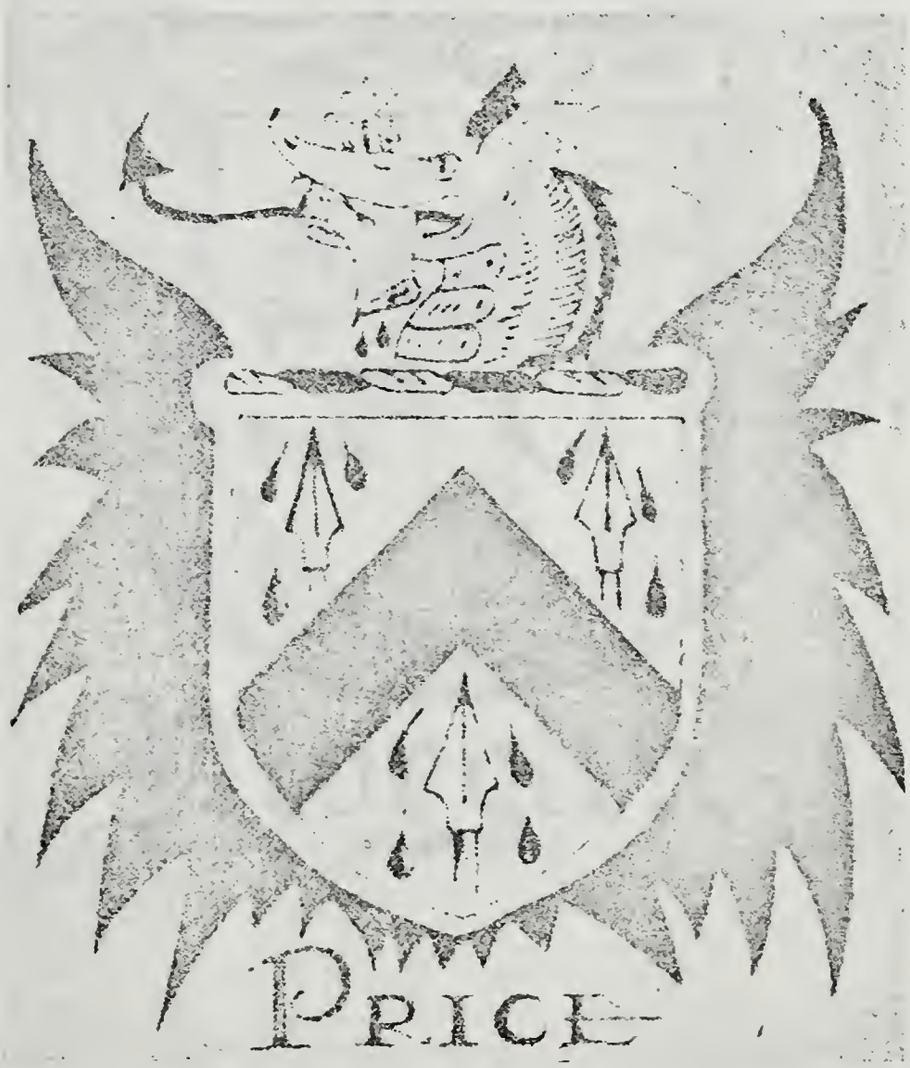
Richard Taylor, 1826-1879, Lieutenant General, Confederate Army

Richard Lee, b 1600, Shropshire, England, to Va. 1640, m Ann Constable of Jamestown, Va.

Hancock Lee m (2) Sarah, daughter of Isaac Allerton, signer Mayflower compac

Elizabeth Lee

Other Virginia families, who automatically became West Virginians when West Virginia was made a separate state in 1861, and who are Chancellor ancestors, include the Arnetts, and the Prices, identified with Fairmont, W. Va., and the Morgans, for whom Morgantown, W. Va. was named. Direct lineage, from Colonel Zackquill Morgan, who commanded the Virginia Minute Men during the Revolutionary War, to Charles William Chancellor, who is now living in Midland, Texas, is set forth.



FAMILY-NAMES
I·K·W·CLENDENING

Colonel Morgan Morgan, one of the founders of Morgantown, West Virginia, was father of:

Colonel Zackquill Morgan, b about 1735, Berkeley Co., Va., d 1795, Morgantown, W. Va., m (2) Drusilla Springer, 5 Sept., 1765. Captain James Morgan b 25 Oct., 1771, Fairmont, W. Va., d 1855, Fairmont, m Dorothy Prickett, b 1777, d 1855, Fairmont.

Colonel Zackquill Morgan

Susanna Morgan b 1795, d 1855, Fairmont, m William W. Price, b 1788, d 1879, Fairmont.

Drusilla Price b 1828, d 1892, Fairmont, m Dr. Boaz B. Cox, b 1821, d 1853, Fairmont.

MAP OF VIRGINIA

Margaret Almira Cox, b 1849, Morgantown, d 1934 Fairmont, m William E. Arnett, b 1846, d 1939, Fairmont.

Margaret Almira Cox

Drusilla Jane Arnett, b 1871, near Arnettsville, W. Va., now living, Vienna, W. Va., m Charles Benjamin Chancellor, b Vienna 1867, d 1938 Oklahoma City, Okla., q. v. generation 7, Chancellor chart.

Drusilla Jane Arnett

4. ALMIRA'S LETTER

Among the valued family possessions in our branch of the family is a copy of a letter written in 1866, by one "Josiah," surname not given, to "Misses Emma and Almira," the latter Almira Cox, later Mrs. William E. Arnett. This letter contained not only a lot of personal comments, but much that is of interest relating to the activities of armed forces of the U. S. in the area known as "North Territory." Josiah was Ordnance **Sargeant** (?) of the Sixth W. Va. Cavalry. For the sake of posterity, and to preserve information of general interest, we quote it here in full.

Cottonwood Springs N. T.

March 23rd, 1866

Misses Emma and Almira

Your very pleasing letter dated March 11 came safely to hand this morning. I cannot tell how pleased I was to receive it. In an instant every pleasure incident past in our acquaintance rolled through my mind. How you could not enjoy the Snider society in the days of our school acquaintance. Then you were but a little girl, very pretty indeed, and I loved you most fondly. Now the pretty little school girl has bloomed into maidenhood. Her childish charms have ripened into sublime sweetness and she remembers me with apparent interest. Indeed I do not know how to give my pleasant reflections indulgence. I fancy I see you in all your charming excellence and smiling with all the sweet sensibility characteristic of your gentile sex. Oh, how I wish I could kiss you. If I could take you in my arms and press the sweetness all together and then drink the nectar from your lips, it would complete the transport and my delighted soul would be satisfied. I could write a volume to you instead of a letter if the circumstances would justify it. But fashions forbid long letters and I must submit to the customs which you patronize so liberally. I have taken a larger sheet than you used because I know I could not confine my thoughts to such bounds.

There are no Indians near here except a few soldiers belonging to white regiments. There was a company of Pawnees here some time ago but they have gone home and are mustered out. There are at Laramie, 420 miles from here about 700 wigwams and several thousand Sioux (pronounced Sue) Indians. There are other tribes but they are parts of the Sioux nation, such as Arappohoes, Cheyenne (pronounced Shian) Winabagoes, etc., all interested in the country in dispute, between Fort Kearny and South . . . . (indecipherable) . . . . and Cheyennes are more immediately concerned as they claim all the Platte Valley and the country south of the Platte to the Arkansas River. Major Wynkoop thinks he has succeeded in satisfying all the nations and tribes that the government intends to pay them for all the land in dispute and a general council will meet on the first of June next. The Indians have therefore buried the hatchet and will be peaceable until then. Travel is considered perfectly safe across the plains at this time and will probably remain so for all future time so far as the Indians are concerned. You are rightly informed about the desertions from the regiment. There are more than 100 desertions reported. It is a sad thing for men who have done so much to win fame and merit the approving smiles of their own country, to blight their well earned laurels and future life by such a shameful act. It makes me blush to think how unfaithful the heart of man proves to its own best interest and those who confide in its fidelity. Let my life be long or short, hard or easy; let death come when and how it will, violent or natural, I will try to fill the measure of my obligations as a man and an American citizen worthy the approving smiles of my God and my country who are my father and mother whom I love.

It is worth a trip to this country to enable one to comprehand the vastness of our dominion. We talk much about our Great Country but really one knows but little. I have traveled over 300 miles outside civilization where the earth and sky are the only objects visible. Then we cannot help feeling exceeding little in these eternal solitudes where you may cast a look in any direction and the space is empty and you realize that you are alone in a western prairie. From where I now sit while writing this I can see about 50 miles of the monotonous prairie without any other object to relieve the vision except the many channeled Platte as it winds in tortuous mazes through the level landscape and loses itself in the distance as the eye follows up and down its course, which is from west to east. Among the most remarkable objects I have seen are Courthouse Rock, 75 miles from Julesburg toward Fort Laramie and about 100 miles below Laramie. It is a huge elevation rising about 1100 feet from the prairie and can be seen about 35 miles distant by the naked eye. It is composed of a kind of white clay nearly as hard as chalk and is a nice place to cut letters. I saw names cut in 1844. I left mine among the thousands. Chamney Rock is about 20 miles above on the North Platte and is about 700 feet high, of the same material, and stands near the bluffs on a very level place. Scott's Bluffs is 32 miles about Chimney Rock and consists of a chasm or passage through the bluffs of about 100 feet width while on each side of the road are perpendicular walls from 700 to 900 feet high. A person feels very small passing through that place. It is nearly a mile from the entrance to the outlet and is terrific to look at as you pass through.

Fort Mitchel stands 2 miles from the western opening and right on the banks of the Platte (north). Thousands of wild geese could be seen sporting in the North Platte so we went up in September last. Large gangs were often found in the road, two or three miles from the river. They were there to pick up corn that was scattered by leaky socks in rickety wagons. We killed some of them but they took too much cooking for our convenience and arrangement. Wolves and prairie dogs . . . . (indecipherable). The prairie dog is as nice little varmint as you could wish to see. He is not as large as a ground hog but very much like him in shape with a tail shaped like a ground squirrel's. He is a light brown color and easily tamed and very playful. He barks like a ground squirrel only coarser. When he is disturbed outside his hole he runs home quick as he can, stops at the door (hole) turns his tail over his back and barks fiercely at his assailant till he thinks he is getting too close, then he darts in if he don't get shot unexpectedly. They are very good eating.

Wolves are too cowardly. Sneaking, hateful to be noticed. They will come and steal the last bite a fellow has while he is asleep and then sneak off before he gets his napper taken, which would be instantly done if caught at his rascality. I hate them too bad to write about them. But if ever one comes in reach of my Spencer carbine he is left to manure the spot where he stood.

Antelope are pretty things. They generally go in herds and are very shy. They run very pretty and exceedingly fast. We sometimes kill them but not often.

Prairie chickens are very plenty all through this country and are excellent eating. They are much like pheasants but larger. About the size of the game hens in that country. Sage hens abound above Fort Laramie. They are as large as a Brama hen. Mountain grouse as about as large as a pheasant and shaped like a partridge. Elk, Mountain Sheep and black tailed deer abound about Fort Casper, 140 miles above Fort Laramie. Elk are very large. Some of them will neat 300 or 400 pounds. Their horns are sometimes 7 or 8 feet long and very branchy. Mountain sheep are larger than tame sheep. Their horns are wonderful. Some are thick as a stove pipe at the skull. They turn back like a sheep's horns and are often 5 feet long. Black tailed deer are the largest species of that animal. Some of them will neat 200 pounds. Buffalo are scarce along the line of travel. I have never seen a live one. They are said to be plenty about 60 miles south of here on the Republican River. I have eaten of their meat and like it very well.

I have not found my gold mine yet. I have not been in the mining country. It is in the mountains. I have not been off the plains, but I have seen plenty of the gold stone or quartz rock but the gold was too scant to pay for taking it out. I am satisfied from what I have seen that there is more gold than is yet known to exist and more than will supply the whole world for ages to come undeveloped on this continent. It really fills the Rocky Mountains as is plainly indicated by its being found on the top, in the vallies, and among the spurs on both sides. It combines with the quartz rock and requires much labor and expense to separate it. As I said before I have seen plenty of it lay around loose on the ground in the little lumps of rock washed from the mountains. I asked to pick it up, thinking it valuable, but I seldom noticed it before I left the country where it was so plenty. The quartz rock is white, very much like the white pebbles you often see there. There is no gold in circulation here. Green backs and postal currency are the only money used. Gold can be bought below the market price here. Miners returning from the mines often exchange it even for green backs at a small advance. But a dollar in gold buys no more of the merchant than a dollar green back. Goods are very high in this country, over 3 to 10 times as high as there. Butter is 1.00 a pound and eggs are 1.00 a dozen, etc. I cannot promise to bring an Indian home with me, but I may bring an Indian pony. I had one last fall and intended bringing to that country if we had been discharged as we thought we would be. He was about the size of a small yearling colt of bright bay color with black mane, tail and legs. He could carry me all day hunting and would run after everything I shot at. I loved him immensely but I was compelled to sell him because I had a U. S. horse and could not get enough feed for both. I called him Gen. Phil Sheridan, because he was such a go-ahead and not afraid of anything. If I can get another like him I will buy it.

I shall expect that sugar egg or a kiss, or both, when I see you. I think we will get out of service between this and the first of June. There is an order at district headquarters for our muster out now. All the troops volunteers are to be mustered out this September as soon as regulars can be got to the several points to relieve them. You must excuse me for writing such a long letter. I could not help it. I aint half through telling you about matters and things but I must quit. You did not write one fourth as much to me and I know you have 10 times as much that I would like to know. You did not tell me who was dead, married or joined church. Or how your grandpa and Uncle Dickey were. But still your letter was interesting and I thank you for it. Please write again as soon as this comes to hand.

Goodbye, in Hope—

Josiah

Ordinance Sergt. Sixth W. Va. Cavalry

Cottonwood Springs, N. T.

This letter was written by Josiah, whose surname is not known, to Miss Emeline and Miss Almira Cox, of Arnettsville, W. Va., in response to one he had received from the two of them. Quite evidentally his attention was centered on only one of these young ladies and memory faintly recalls that this was Miss Emeline. Miss Almira Cox's wedding occurred in the year 1867 on Feb. 10, to W. E. Arnett.

Jeannette Arnett Leeper - transcribed from the original, Feb. 14th, 1951.

5. *EARRINGS OF LEVI MORGAN*

Another family possession which has been preserved is in the form of an "essay" or story. Unfortunately the name of the author has not been preserved, but evidentally he was a member of the Morgan family. The Levi Morgan, hero of the story, is not a direct ancestor, but a close relative, and several direct ancestors are mentioned.

The **earrings** mentioned in the story are in possession of the family, even now. Their age we do not know; but assuming that Levi was the brother of the Capt. James who was born in 1771, and judging by the names in the story, they are, as of this date, (1963) at least two hundred years old. The story is quoted here:

He was a swarthy man, musceled like a panther. He was no longer a young man. Time and weather had written deep record in his hawk-like face. Hardship and adventure had etched indelibly their story about his black and piercing eyes and about his thin dauntless mouth, but his lean legs bore him sturdily and surely about his business. His brawny arms were clad in iron tissue and his thin waist pivoted easily as he stooped to the heap of firewood on the stone hearth for an oak splinter that his hunting knife might shave.

It was a warm, lazy autumn afternoon, a day of long ago when Virginia embraced West Virginia, and when the Monongahelia forest marched in close ranks. Each little clearing, wide spaced in the dense green, marked the footprints of an advancing civilization, taking long strides in reconnoiter.

Dorothy Prickett Morgan glanced at her guest as she lifted a fretting child from the puncheon floor. A welcome, though infrequent guest. Silently he came from perilous places in the far reaches of a country yet untamed, and silently he departed about his dangerous missions.

"James is in the far patch," Dorothy said, smiling at her baby. "He must be 'bout done. We had fine corn this year."

The eyes of her visitor traveled across the scrub in the clearing where the encircling forest was cracked by a path. These forests held no secrets from the transient man. The denizens of the woods knew few tricks he had not made his own. Concealment, stealth, direction, flight, patience, agility, endurance, slyness, deadliness, he had them all. Bred from blood that had bred from blood that had assailed the unknown to write the sanguinary beginners of a new country.

Levi Morgan turned from the door which framed the trace to the "Far patch." His alert eyes met those of the intent child and a soft gleam came into them. Incredibly their brillance softened. He clucked at the baby and drew from his coon skin cap the gay wing feather of a cardinal which he offered the child, flattened in shyness against the warm shoulder of the mother.

He stooped again to his oak splinter and ripped it loose from the split log that topped the heap by the yawning fireplace. Ashes, dimly rosy, slumbered on the hearth, hostage for the supper which would presently awaken and crackle.

A hickory stool creaked beneath him as he sat back and stretched his feet toward the blackened chimney throat. A kettle swinging on its hook caught the slanting sun in its copper lining and dashed a rich color on the half savage face bending over the wiry brown hands grasping the horn handle of shining hunting knife. On his shoulder fell his straight black locks, traced here and there with glints of grey. As he watched the chestnut slivers peeling from the coarse wood fibre, his hair parted and fell across the weathered cheek. His ears appeared, flat and close lying, and in the lobes could be seen shimmering, drops of gold swung on a thread of yellow metal. Where acquired, or when - who knows? Or HOW.

A shadow fell across the door suddenly shutting away the copper kettle's warm reflection. Levi had been waiting for the instant of its fall. His acute ears long had informed him of the approach of his brother from the edge of the wood, bearing a bulging sack across his shoulders. Levi looked up to meet the welcoming eyes of his host.

"Howdy. Levi!" James lowered his sack to the floor and shook hands with the visitor. "Nigh a year since you have been here. Still wearing your hair, I see."

"Most of it, James, most of it! Varmint nearly lifted it a couple of months ago down in Kentucky, though." His hands paused in their whittling and two fingers reminiscently caressed a notch in the knife handle. A fresh notch. At the end of a row of nicks that were dulled and grimy in proportion to their sequence.

"Kentucky! thars a country for ye, James. Settlers not crowin' ye any. Plenty of game, bar, deer, turkey . . and panthers. Injuns not too dangers, and not too almighty tame, neither!"

The black eyes roved about the cabin and the graceful shoulders heaved under the buckskin shirt as if under a sensation of suffocation. These valleys had hardly ceased echoing the thin, curdling gobble of a diabolic foe, but in the fading of that war cry there came unrest to Levi Morgan. A boredom that set him afield where encounter yet promised, where gaunt settlers needed trained scouting, where the frontier trading posts offered reward, and where his own kind gathered for the push Pacific-ward.

Slighter shadows fell across the threshold. Two little girls stood there remembering him - Uncle Levi. A long, long time ago he had been there. Long before the snow came last year. But they remembered him. Associated with him were fabulous tales of blood and courage, and he stood out the most fascinating figure in all their small horizon. Susanna timidly advanced. Closely followed her sister Sarah. Bare, briar scratched feet made no sound on the wide boards of the cabin floor.

Levi sheathed his hunting knife in its elaborate beaded scabbard. He swung Susanna to his knee.

"What is the matter with your eyes, child?" he asked, observing the inflamed redness that circled the lids lowered in childish embarassment under his keen scrutiny.

"She seems to have sore eyes nearly all the time" Dorothy fretted. "She rubs them so and cries because they itch. Bar oil don't seem to do a bit of good." Levi looked solemly at Susanna. He was entirely sincere in what he was about to say.

"If you will have your ears pierced it will cure your sore eyes, Susanna. Why don't you have it done?"
The little girl was silent.

"I've tried to get her to let me," her mother said, "but she never would. It would cure her eyes I know and would hardly hurt at all."

The hands of the little girl, stained with walnut hulls from the autumn woods, went involuntarily to her ears in protection. She buried her cheek against the buckskin shirt and contracted her small body.

Lean, dark fingers went under her chin. Her face was tilted up until preforce her eyes looked into those of her great uncle. Eyes that had lost their fierceness and become merry and teasing. He was her hero. One of three brothers whose names were familiar at every frontier post and one of a trio whom ochre painted warriers had learned to deeply respect. Levi, James and "Spy Mod" Morgan . . . but the greatest of these was Levi. The child's gaze wandered from her uncle's scrutiny to the glittering sparks of gold that swung from this ears. His expression lightened.

"If you will have your ears pierced you shall have the earrings I wear myself, by godfrey!" he swore. For a moment he dreamed upon a picture none of his kin were ever to vision. It might have been that he saw again the display of jewels at some distant trading post . . or it might have been the glimpse of a deserted battle field, lately shrill with hideous fear . . some prostrate still figure, naked-with eagle feathers tied in greasy locks, and a glint of gold on a paint streaked cheek.

In his instant of remembrance, the small white teeth of the child set against the red, full lip. Into Susanna's face came a juvenile reflection of something that steadfastly abode in the lines of the countenance bending over her. She nodded. Dorothy exclaimed. A broad smile crossed the face of James.

The minute operation was completed under the steady hands of Levi. The child, white faced, did not flinch at the punctures. Clean, pale bits of timothy straw were introduced after the needle. Bits of straw that must be turned twice daily so that the tiny wound would heal open to receive its jewel.

When Susanna woke in the morning the moccasined scout was gone. Gone from his pallet on the puncheon floor into those still woods yet masked in October fog. Gone to what adventure, who knew? Gone to what peril, who could guess? Just gone, until that unheralded day when his rifle would thump again by the batten door and he would briefly step like a show dow to the fireplace. On the hickory stool by Suzanna's bed lay the earrings. A flame licked up from the hearth and imaged itself in the wee blobs of gold on their thread of yellow metal. A warm little hand reached eagerly for them. Tightly under the soft, round chin they were pressed in ineffable posession. Soon, like a queen she would wear them. And after her, her daughter Drusilla, and after that Drusilla's daughter Susanna, and after that Susanna's sister Almira, and after that Almira's daughter, Drusilla . . . but the little girl in that cabin of Captain James Morgan on that long gone day, did not think of that.

6. OUR IRISH ANCESTORY

One of the interesting traditions of the Chancellor family involves the wife of Thomas Chancellor, Jr. He married Catherine Cooper, in St. Paul's Church, Stafford County, Virginia, March 3, 1724. Catherine was the daughter of Dr. John Cooper. It is her mother, Lady Catherine Fitzgerald, whose story excites our sympathy to this day.

On page 446, in volume 19, Virginia Magazines of History and Genealogy, Catherine is stated to be the daughter of Sir Edmund Fitzgerald, Knight of Glin, Dublin, Ireland.

In 1905 the story of Catherine's loss of fortune, after the death of her father, was printed at length in the Baltimore (Md.) Sun. We have at hand a copy of this article . . . a portion of which is quoted because of our direct descent from Catherine.

The first representative of this family in America was Catherine Fitz-Gerald, the great maternal ancestor of the Chancellor family of America, as will be seen further on. Her early life forms a romatic episode in connection with the Colonial history of Virginia. She was heiress presumptive to a large estate in Ireland, which was entailed, and the future beneficiaries, in order to secure immediate possession of the property, conspired to make way with the heiress. She was accordingly kidnapped while on her way to school and sent to America when only 10 years old.

(Note — Hildrith in his history of America says: "A regular trade was early established in the transport of young women and girls to America. Nor was the embarkation always voluntary ; sometimes they were entrapped by nefarious arts, sometimes even kidnapped. Those who were kidnapped were for the most part maids of refined education, young, handsome and of incorrupt lives.")

Every arrangement had been made for the reception and comfort of the young heiress on her arrival in America; she was placed under refined influences and provided with sufficient means for her personal wants and education, but all communication with her friends in Ireland was interdicted and the story of her birth and early life was hurried into oblivion. Her identity was established, however, in after life by a Bible and small lace frame or loom, which she had with her when captured, and which she brought to America. These articles are still in the possession of her descendants. In 1892 Mr. Mead Randolph Paget, of Xenia, Ohio, then 90 years old, wrote to a friend as follows: "So far as the date of Catherine Fitz-Gerald's landing in this country is concerned, I can furnish no accurate information, but it was in the earlier days of Colonies. Her Bible, which she brought with her from Ireland, was handed down from generation to generation until it came into the possession of my wife, a daughter of William and Winefred (Wroe) Chancellor, a short time before we left Virginia, whose mother remarked: "This Bible is over 200 years old. It was brought to America by our great maternal ancestor, Catherine Fitz-Gerald."

Lineage — Catherine Fitz-Gerald was descended from Catherine, Countess of Desmond, who married her cousin, James, fourteenth Earl of Desmond, a descendant of the Fitz-Geralds of Doumonia, County Wexford, Ireland. Catherine, the kidnapped heiress, was born about the middle of the seventeenth century. She was a daughter of **Thomas Fitz-Gerald**, Knight of Glen, a lineal descendant of the house of Desmond, who married Ivan, daughter of James Butler, fourth baron, Lord Dunboyne, a descendant of James, first Earl of Ormonde. Catherine Fitz-Gerald married William Cooper, son of Rich-

ard Cooper, a prosperous planter in Virginia, who emigrated to America about 1634 in the merchant ship Bonaventure from London and settled in Northumberland County. William and Catherine (Fitz-Gerald) Cooper had one daughter, Catherine, who married Capt. Richard Chancellor, and they were the progenitors of the Chancellor family of America. The present representative of this family of Fitz-Geralds in Ireland is Desmond John Edmond Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Glen, Linfield, County.

Arms. — Erm., a saltier guitarist, a boar passant gu.; motto, "Shonet a boo."

III. Cooper. — The name was formerly written Cowper. The family resided in Sussex, England. John Cowper (or Cooper, as now written) married Mary, daughter and heiress of W. R. Hanford, of Hanford Hall, County Chester, England. He was the elder brother of Richard Cooper, who emigrated to America in 1634. (See ante.)

Present representative of the family to England, William Cooper-Cooper of Todington Manor, County Bedford.

Arms. — Gu.; on a chevron between three lions passant arg.; on a chief engrailed gold, a lozenge between two mariets. Crest, a lion sajant or. Motto, Thumest.

A Descendant.

IN BURKE'S "LANDED GENTRY OF IRELAND" WE FIND:

FITZ-GERALD THE KNIGHT OF GLIN

Desmond John Villiers Fit-Gerald, 29th Knight of Glin. of Glin Castle, Co. Limerick, b. 13 July, 1937, educ. Stowe, and Trin. Coll. Sch., Port Hope, Ontario, and Univ. of B.C., Canada.

Lineage—John Fitz-Gerald, Lord of Decies and Desmond (for lineage previous to this, see Burke's Peerage, Leinster, D.), m. 1stly, Margery, dau, and heiress of Sir Thomas Fitz-Anthony, Lord of the Decies and Desmond, and through this marriage s. to Sir Thomas's domains, which were confirmed to him by Prince Edward, 1260, and had issue,

1. Maurice Fitz-John, Lord of The Decies and Desmond, grandfather of 1st Earl of Desmond (see Burke's Extinct Peerage).

He m. 2ndly, Honoar, said by Betham to be dau, of Hugh. The O'Connor Kerry, but by Russel to be dau. of Phelim MacHugh, The O'Connor Don of Connaught, and by her had issue, four sons. Three of these, by virtue of his royal seignory as a Count Palatine, he created knights. Betham and Russel state that they were created by Edward III at the Battle of Hallidon Hill, 19 July, 1333, but much controversy has taken place over the date and creation of these titles. The descendants of the three Knights have been styled as such in Acts of Parliament, patents, under the Great Seal, and all legal proceedings up to the present time. The Lord of Decies and Desmond was k. 1261, at Callan, Co. Kerry, in a battle against the McCarthies, and was bur. in the Dominican Abbey at Tralee, which he had founded that year, having by his 2nd wife had issue,

1. Gilbert Fitz-John (Sir), The White Knight.

2. John Fitz-John (sir), of whom presently.

3. Maurice Fitz-John, The Knight of
The Knight of Kerry, Bt.)
Kerry (see Burk's peerage, FitzGerald,

4. Thomas Fitz-John, ancestor of the
Fitz-Gerald family of Castle Island.

The 2nd son,

Sir John Fitz-John, Knight of Glin, Beagh and Cappagh, Co. Limerick, an estate of 40,000 acres, which he was given by his father, m., and had issue.

1. John Fitz-John (Sir), of whom presently.

2. Gerald Fitz-John.

The elder son,

Sir John Fitz-John Del Glyn, m. and had issue,

Sir Thomas Fitz-John Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Glin, 'Custos pacis in partibus O'Connyll'. 20 Edward III, 1346. who gave hostages for his fealty 1345, stated by Betham to have played a prominent part in the invasion of Scotland, cmdg. 2.000 troops, under his cousin, the Earl of Desmond, m., and had issue.

Sir John Fitz-Thomas Del Glyn, Kt., living 1331, hostage for his father's fealty 1346, m., and had issue.

1. Thomas Fitz-John, of whom presently.

2. Philip Fitz-John, m. and had issue, Thomas Fitz-Philip Fitz-John (Sir), s. his uncle.
Elizabeth, m. William, The O'Grady of Kilballyowen (see that family).

1. A dau., Prioress of Old Abbey, 1402.
The elder son.

Sir Thomas Fitz-John Del Glyn, Kt., living 1351, d. unm. and was s. by his nephew,

Sir Thomts Fitz-Philip Fitz-John Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Glin, m. and had issue,

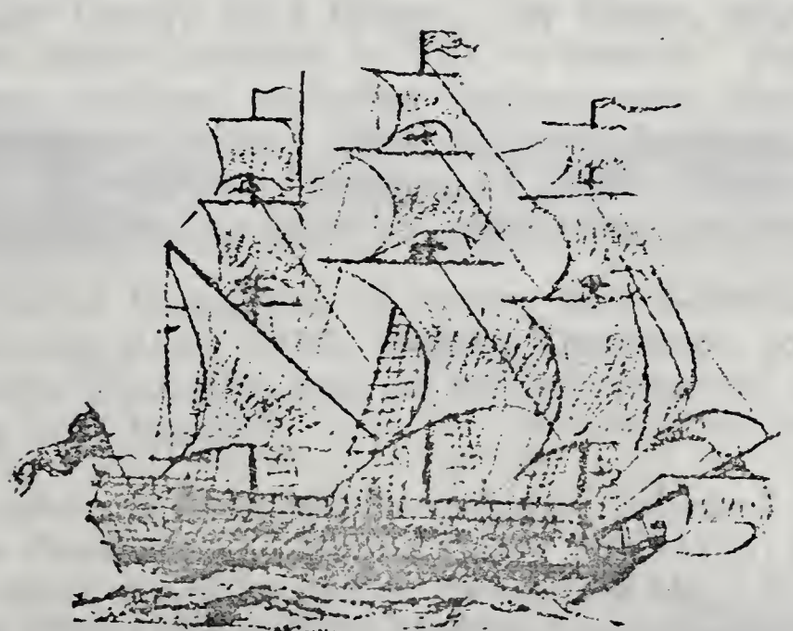
Edmund Fitz-Thomas (Sir), of whom presently.

Joanna, m. Connor, The O'Connor Kerry, of Carrigafoyle Castle.
The only son,

Sir Edmund Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Glin, m. Mary, dau. of Thomas Fitz-Maurice, Baron Kerry (see Burke's Peerage, Landsdowne, M.), and had issue,

Edmund (Sir), of whom presently.
A dau., m. her cousin, The O'Connor Kerry, and d. 1524.
The only son,

Sir Edmund Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Glin, had his title confirmed by Henry VII, and was pardoned by the King (tested by him at Lewis, 26 Aug. 1496), for complicity in the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck, m., and d. 1503, leaving issue,



8. ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

The following items, not included directly in the charts or texts of the foregoing, are listed as a matter of additional reference, and interest:

"Westmoreland County Wills," Fothergill, page 83:

John Robinson names his "brother" (half-brother) Thomas Chancellor, as his executor. Obviously Thomas is the son of Katherine, widow of William Robinson, and was the mother of John Robinson by her first marriage, of Thomas Chancellor by her second.

"Prominent Men of West Virginia:"

Page 536: William Nelson Chancellor, born Harrisville, 1830, in Wood, now Richie, County, m Ellen C. King, daughter of W. S. King, of Vicksburg, Miss., later of Dinwiddie County, Va. This item is mentioned because William Nelson Chancellor was one of the most, if not the most prominent, of all the Chancellor family in Virginia and West Virginia. The Chancellors and Kings intermarried more than just in this one instance.

"Historical Southern Families," by Bobbie, page 127: William Arnett married Frances Kendrick, daughter of Jacob Bull and Frances Harris, both of Georgia.

William and Mary Quarterlies, series 1, volume 20, page 105: "In 1781 William E. Arnett was awarded 400 acres in Jefferson County." In the year 1781 Jefferson County was still a part of Virginia; for Kentucky did not become a state until 1782. This looks like an award of military services or supplies, the year 1781 following so closely the end of the Revolutionary War.

"Culpepper County (Va.) History," by Green, page 97: "Philip Pendleton (direct ancestor) b 1704, m Martha." Page 98: "They had fifteen children, including Jemima, who married her first cousin, Richard Gaines." This marriage, between the cousins, is shown in the chart: "Ancestry of Judith Gaines Chancellor;" this item is quoted to assist in interpreting the chart.

"Pennsylvania Magazines of History and Genealogy," volume 2, pp 55 and 213: "1790. William Chancellor, son of William and Salome Chancellor, married Hannah Wharton. They had one surviving son, Henry."

"Compendium of American Genealogy," volume 3 page 65: . . . "9 Philip Pendleton . . . had: 8 Henry 1683-1721, m 1701 Mary Bishop Taylor, daughter of Col. James and Mary Gregory Taylor. 7 Philip, 1704-1799 m 1721 Martha."

William and Mary Quarterlies, series 2, vol. 15, page 424: "William Fleming's will, in Louisa County, Va. in 1744, mentioned a daughter, Martha Fleming, who married "Harry Gaines." The association between the Fleming and Gaines families may account for a friendship which resulted in the naming of Victor Fleming Chancellor, son of the Charles Benjamin Chancellor. We find many mentions of Flemings in the counties where the Chancellor, Gaines, and Pendleton families were numerous; counties like Culpepper, Fauquier, Westmoreland, etc.

"Tyler's Quarterlies," volume 28, page 181: James Gaines, son of William and Isabella Pendleton Gaines, m (2) Elizabeth Strother, daughter of Francis and Susan Dabney Strother." Their son was General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, b 20 Mar. 1777, d 6 June 1849.

"Dictionary of American Biography," Charles Scribner's Sons, under "Gaines:" "Gaines, Henry Pendleton, 1777-1849, soldier of Culpepper Co., Va., son of James Gaines, a revolutionary soldier, and nephew of Edmond Pendleton, the famous lawyer. His mother was Elizabeth Strother. In 1797 he enters the U. S. Army as an ensign., promoted at once to lieutenant, captain in 1807, obtained a long leave, planned to study law, was called back to serve in the war of 1812 as major, soon lt. vol.,1813, a colonel, promoted to brigadier general with major general's brevet."

It is interesting to note that the mother of this general Gaines was a Strother, and that her mother was a Dabney. In the same generation Col. Richard Taylor, (father of Zachary Taylor, President of the United States), second cousin of General Gaines, married a sister of Elizabeth Strother, Sarah, also daughter of Francis and Susan Dabney Strother. The Strother family, like that of the Gaines' and the Pendletons and the Taylors, was prominent in the same areas of Virginia in which we find the Chancellors.

"Maryland Records," by Brumbaugh, vol. 1, ptge 155: In 1776 we find William Arnett living in Hartford Co., Md., and in the same year James and Ann Arnett are living in Dorchester, Co., Md.

The two volume book, "Edmund Pendleton, 1721-1803," by David John Mays, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.,

in the preface, volume 1, says: "Edmund Pendleton was, in the considered opinion of Jefferson, one of the greatest men of his time."

Page 362, in volume 2 of the same book lists Robert Gaines, and on page 271, Francis Fleming, and the estate of Henry Gaines, as debtors to "The Robinson Estate." Here we find people named Fleming and Gaines owing an estate of a family named Robinsin and earlier we found our ancestor, Thomas Chancellor, executor of the estate of John Robinson.

In the chart "Ten Generations of Chancellors," we mentioned the marriage of Thomas Chancellor of Westmoreland County and Catherine Cooper, daughter of Dr. John Cooper and his wife Lady Catherine Fitzgerald. Both the Va. magazines of History and the William and Mary Quarterly state that Lady Catherine was descended from the Fitzgeralds of Glin, as did an article printed in the Baltimore Sun in 1905, stating also that Catherine's father was Sir Edmund Fitzgerald. We have been unable to find a record of Catherine's parentage in Ireland; there are many Fitzgeralds lines besides the "Knights of Glin" Fitzgeralds, and there was intermarrying amongst them.

It is indeed unlikely that we would find Catherine recorded, in view of the desire of her uncle to have her banished to America following the death of her father, whose estates the younger brother wanted to inherit.

Burke's "Landed Gentry of Ireland," gives the lineage of several Fitzgerald families, the "Knights of Glin" line from the 13th to the 20th century. Because of the ancient background of the line, to which Catherine Fitzgerald Cooper, mother of Catherine Cooper Chancellor, is said to have belonged, we have quoted here, **in part,** the "Fitzgerald of Glin" lineage from about 1260 to 1781. The line has several Edmonds and several Catherines, but no specific reference to a Catherine born about 1715, daughter of an Edmond who died soon after that date.

Sir Thomas Fitz-Edmund Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Glin, or Knight of the Valley, seized of the manors of Glyn. Beagh and Cappagh, and attained 18 Henry VIII, and again, with his son, 2 Elizabeth I, and d. 1572, having issue.

Thomas, attained 2 Elizabeth I, m. and was executed at Limerick, 1569, leaving issue,

Edmund Fitz-Thomas, of whom presently.

Eleanor, m. Murrogh O'Brien, P.C., 1st Earl of Thomond (see Burke's Peerage, Inchinquin, B.) He d. 7 Nov. 1551. His grandson,

Edmund Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Glin, pardoned and restored to his estates, 13 June, 1588, but again rebelled, and was defeated after a fierce siege at the Castle of Glin by Sir George Carew, 7 July, 1600. He escaped and was one of the last three chiefs to support his kinsmen, 'Sugane', Earl of Desmond, and fought at the battle of Kinsale. He was restored to his estate, 25 Nov. 1603, and built part of the present Castle of Glin,

1615, m. ante 1586, Honora, 5th dau. of Owen, The McCarthy Reagh, Lord of Carberry, and had issue,

1. Thomas, of whom presently.

2. John, s. his brother.

1. Ellen.

2. Eleanor, m. Daniel, The O'Brien More of Clare, and had issue.

3. Isabel.

4. Honor.

5. Una, m. Connor O'Sullivan, 4th son of Donal The O'Sullivan More of Dunkerron.

The elder son,

Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Glin, went to Spain with Don Juan del Aquila 1601, and returned 1603, when his father was restored to his estates, to which he s. 18 Dec. 1628, then surrendered them and had them regranted 22 June, 1635, b. 1587, m. Joan, widow of Maurice Fitz-Gibbon, son of the last White Knight, and dau. of James Butler, 2nd Baron Dunboyne (see Burke's Peerage), and d. 1659, leaving issue,

Ellen, m. Sir Edward Fitz-Harris, 2nd Bt. (see Burke's Extinct Peerage), and had issue.

He was s. by his brother,

John Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Glin, m. Honoria, dau. of John, The O'Connor Kerry, and had issue,

1. Gerald (Sir), of whom presently.

2. Edward (?).

1. Amelia, m. as his 1st wife, John O'Connor Kerry, who was martyred in Tralee, 1652.

2. Catherine, m. ca. 1675, Walter Browne of Kilpeacon, son of Sir Walter Browne of Ballyawcane, Co. Waterford.

The elder son,

Major Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Glin, High Sheriff of Limerick 1680, M.P. for Limerick City 1661, M.P. for Co. Limerick in James II Patriot Parliament 1689, m. Joan O'Brien, of Thomond, and d. ante 1700, leaving issue,

1. Thomas, of whom presently.

2. John, d.s.p.

1. Mary, m. as his 2nd wife, Cornelius Mahoney, of Kilmorna, Knockarony, Co. Kerry, and New Castle, Co. Limerick (see that family). He d. 1722.

2. Honora, m. Henry FitzGerald of Braemore, Co. Kerry, and had issue, one son and one dau.

3. Helen, d. unm.

4. Jane, d. unm.

5. Ellen, m. John White, of Rathgonan, Co. Limerick, and had issue (see Whyte-Venables of Redhills),

The elder son,

Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Glin, obtained, with his son John, a certificate for not having taken part in the wars of James II, 1701, m. Mary (d. Nov. 1753), dau. of Edmond Fitz-Gerald, of Ballymartyr, and had issue,

1. Gerald, d. youg, ca. 1709.

2.John, conformed to Protestant faith, 23 Aug. 1730, and d. 10 Aug. 1737, the day after attending a ball which, according to Crofton Croker, was part of the celebration of his marriage to Isabel Butler, of Kilmooden.

3. Edmond, of whom presently.

4. Richard, s. his brother.

5. Thomas, s. his brother.

1. Catherine, m. 1stly, Thomas Freke Crosbie, of Tubrid, Co. Kerry, and had issue. He d. 1751. She m. 2ndly, as his 2nd wife, Robert FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry, M.P., LL.B., Judge of the Admiralty Court (see Burke's Peerage, FitzGerald, The Knight of Kerry, Bt.). He d. 5 Dec. 1781.

7. RICHARD THE EXPLORER

"Biographical Dictionary," Oxford Press, London. Note: Probably by far the most noted of all the Chancellors in history was "Richard the Explorer." He is written up in biographical dictionaries of Great Britain, United States, and France.

CHANCELLOR, RICHARD (d. 1556), navigator, accompanied 'Roger Bodenham with the great Barke Aucher' on a journey to Candia and Chio in 1550. He was in 1553 chosen to be captain of the Edward Bonaventure, and 'pilot-general' of the expedition which was fitted out under the command of Sir Hugh Willoughby (q. v.) in the Bona Esperanza, 'for the search and discovery of the northern part of the world,' and especially to look for a north-east passage to India. Chancellor is described as a man of great estimation for many good parts of wit,' and as having been 'brought up by one Master Henry Sidney,' the father of the better known Sir Philip. He seems to have been a seafaring man. Sidney said in commending him to the merchants adventurers in this expedition: 'I rejoice in myself that I have nourished and maintained that wit, which is like by some means and in some measure to profit and stead you in this worthy action . . . I do now part with Chancellor, not because I make little reckoning of the man, or because his maintenance is burdenous and chargeable unto me . . . You know the man by report, I by experience; you by words, I by deeds; you by speech and company, but I by the daily trial of his life have a full and perfect knowledge of him.'

The ships, victualled for eighteen months, dropped down the river on 20 May, but were delayed for several days at Harwich, waiting for a fair wind. During this time it was discoverde that a considerable part of the provisions was bad, and that the wine casks were leaking. It was, however, too late to get the evil remedied before the expedition finally sailed. In a violent gale of wind off the Lofoden Islands the ships were separated, nor did they again meet. Vardohuus had been given by the general as a rendevous, and thither Chancellor made his way; but after waiting there several days without hearing anything of the other ships he determined to push on alone, and came some days later into the White Sea. Thence he was permitted and invited to go overland to Moscow, where he was entertained by the emperor, and obtained from him a letter to the King of England, granting freedom and every facility of trade to English ships. Of the barbaric splendour of the Russian court, of the manners, religion, and laws of the Russian people, of the Russian towns and trade, an account, furnished by Chancellor and his companions, and written by Clement Adams (q. v.), was published in Hawkluyt's 'Navigations,' and is curious, as the earliest account of a people then little known and still on the confines of barbarism. It was not till the following spring that Chancellor rejoined his ship, which had wintered in the neighborhood of the modern Archangel, and in the course of the summer of 1554 he returned to England. His voyage, his discovery of a convenient port, and his successful negotiation at Moscow, at once opened the Russian trade, and led to the establishment of the Muscovy Company. Chancellor himself, still in the Edward Bonaventure, made a second voyage to the White Sea in the summer of 1555. He was at Moscow in November 1555, and on 25 July 1556 started in the Bonaventure on his journey home. The ship was cast away off Pitsligo (10 Nov.) on the coast of Aberdeenshire in Aberdour Bay. Chancellor and the greater part of the crew perished with her. Of his family nothing is known, except that in 1553 he had two sons, still boys, of whose orphanage he is said to have had a melancholy foreboding. The orthography of his name, too, is quite uncertain. No signature seems to be extant. Hakluyt, whose spelling of names is always wild, wavers between Chanceler and Chancelour, and Clement Adams latinises is as Cancelerus. Hakluyt prints Chancellor's 'Booke of the great and mighty Emperor of Russia . . . dedicated to the author's uncle, Christopher Frothingham.

(Hakluyt's Principal Navigations, &c. vol. i.)

J. K. L.

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Edward	45
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Martha Schrul	18
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*L Denotes Lanarkshire

**10 Denotes Generation

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